SEMENTS.

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### Agricultural.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE AND THE NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

The Institute at Brooklyn, Feb. 14 and 15, was satisfactory to both people and the State Board. The only drawback was the smallness of the hall, many who came being unable to gain admittance. The principal address of the first evening

was by Prof. H. S. Pattengill, of the Agricultural College, on "Our Schools," and contained many ideas worthy of thought. He named as three factors of a good school, pupils, patrons and teachers. If any one of these reduces to zero the entire result is zero. Patrons pay taxes well enough, in fact pay more taxes for school purposes than for anything else, and watch it less. They should be intelligent judges of a good school, and of a good school-room, and then see that they fill the bill. Most school-rooms are hadly ventilated. In country school-houses this can be greatly improved by a pipe running from outside beneath the floor and opening into the room under the stove. If pupils produced from a single plant 52 heads, the is not much danger of their studying too hard. Failing health can more often be attributed to cigarettes, late hours, or excesses of some kind than to hard study. The professor announced himself a convert to the township district system, i. e., the putting of the entire township in one district and having one set of officers manage all the

The morning session opened with an essay on "Pin Money," by Mrs. Allen Dunn. After discussing various ways by which the farmer's wife might provide herself with this essential, she concluded by asserting that the whole matter is looked at from a wrong standpoint; that a partnership exists between husband and wife, and each has an equal right to the funds in the common purse, thus necessitating that each shall have complete knowledge of the resources and liabilities of the firm. This view was sustained in the discussion which followed, Sec. Reynolds saying that the wife was the more economical of the two, and that if either was to be purse-bearer, it had better

President Willits would have women trained to handle and expend money, and this training should begin when they were girls.

be the wife.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter's address on "The Improvement of Public Highways" was excellent. A poor road is a toll collector that needs no gates to collect its rates. Regards our present road laws as being as good as we can hope for at present, but there is a great lack of system in the application of work. Call a public road meeting in every district and adopt a plan, then make every day's work count in a given direction from year to year. Do not undertake more work than can be finished; when once packed plow only when absolutely necessary. Trunk roads should be improved by a law similar to that providing for the construction of

In his paper on "Practical Farming," J. D. Reed found it difficult to lay down any rule for the guidance of different men on different soils and in different seasons. Experience is the best teacher. Farmers are advised to stand by their business, and to boom it in all legitimate ways. To be practical is to practice what you believe. If farming is a poor business, neglect it, let things run down and you will soon be poor enough. If farmers must be numbskulls, don't read, don't think, don't seek to rise, and you will become one. In the discussion Will Pierce urged a system of book-keeping by which the farmer may know just what each article

Prof. Carpenter would like to know how about all he knew about it.

Others agreed in this; there are so many in this issue.



Winner first premium at the Wisconsin State Fair of 1887, imported by Dr. Valerius & Co., Watertown, Wis.

obstacles that it is nearly impossible to determine the cost of individual articles or crops. T. B. Halladay finds little difficulty in counting the cost of the labor applied to his

satisfaction at least. Pres. Willits wishes every farmer would keep an accurate account for one year of the value of everything produced on the farm which is consumed in the family. They would think better of the profits of their

In the afternoon Prof. Crandall read a lection of Seeds." Among the facts given to show the importance of good seed were these: Prof. Tracy examined 40 wheat fields near Detroit. Two of these were good and 38 poor. The two good fields were sown with seed grown the previous year. In four years, by selection, Hallet doubled the length of the wheat ear, and the fourth year of the same variety than to change entirely, as many make a practice of doing.

L. D. Watkins' paper on "Our Soils. Their Needs and How Supplied," advised the growing of grass and the keeping of stock to restore the loss occasioned by evaporation, washing and croppings.

Prof. Grange's lecture on spavin, ringbone and splint, illustrated by specimer bones, was of general interest to all.

After an essay by Mrs. D. C. Blair on Home Conveniences," the closing evening For the Michigan Farmer. was chiefly given up to an address by Pres. Willits on industrial education as applied to agriculture, and the college. This was convincing, and will leave a good impression in

THE NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB. At their meeting on Feb. 23 the Norvell Farmers' Club discussed institute work and "Thoughts Suggested at Brooklyn." While all believed in farmers' institutes it was generally admitted that the action of the State Grange in refusing to ask the Legislature for larger appropriations for institute work was correct. It was suggested that the State Board might arrange for double the number of institutes and send half the number of Professors to each and the results would in most cases be just as satisfactory.

The discussion turned chiefly on two subjects presented at the institute-road-making and selection of seeds. Ii was agreed that road warrants are not placed in the hands of overseers early enough. The soil often becomes hard and difficult to work; less can be accomplished and the results are not so good. Road machines and wheel scrapers to be owned by the district or town were commended. President Halladay spoke of the pleasure of seeing and using good, well-kept road, and of the added value of all farm property located upon it. Would have roads graded to a rise of not more than one foot in sixteen. The frequent change of overseers was a great evil. A change is usually attended with a change in the plan

and place of work. The members were about equally divided in favor of selecting seed corn from the hill and from the wagon as drawn from the field. H. A. Ladd did not want the earliest ears, as they have a tendency to become flint. A. R. P.

WE have a number of reports of meetings, papers, etc., on hand, which have been crowded out by the discussion of the Mortgage Tax Law and the proposed Cattle Inspection Law. As these questions were be fore the Legislature, and very important to the farming community, we have to keep such a set of books. Has tried but given them the precedence, as the other has been unable to do it. The farm costs | matters, while of general interest, will lose so much and brings in so much, and that is nothing by waiting a little. There are some interesting communications on both subjects A NOTED PRIZE WINNER.

Harvester (3681), one of the most noted horses ever imported to this country, is a field crops, and finds his records a source of dark brown stallion, foaled in 1882; with a powerful thick body, strong, flat boned legs, possessing beautiful style and remarkable action. His weight is 2,450 pounds. and he stands 17 hands high. He was imported and owned by the well known importers, exporters and breeders, Dr. Valerius & Co., Watertown, Wis. Harvester (3681) won first prize at the late Wisconsin State valuable paper on "The Breeding and Se- Fair, the only time shown in the country, and competing against a large number of stallions which were considered the best in America. He is also a prize winner from the old country, winning first prize when shown against three-year-olds, at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's Show, Aberdeen, Scotland, 1884. Also the special prize presented by Lord Forbes for the best entire colt under three years old, at the same show. have good air and plenty of exercise there best of which contained 123 grains. The He was selected by a deputation from Mors Horse Breeding Association to travel their district, and won fourth prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show, Aberdeen, 1885, and second in a good class of aged stallions at the Royal Northern Agricultural Society's show in the spring of 1885, and was drawn in the leet for the Glasgow prize at the Glasgow show at the same time. The sire, grand sire and great grand sire and dam were all noted prize winners in Scot-

NOTES ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

BY PROF. B. C. CABPENTER.

NO. I.

In the short paper that follows I will make an attempt at a scientific explanation of ing. On the other hand I will give you a few detached notes of points in road coustruction that have been of interest to me, and that I deem worthy your attention.

In the first place, our country hasthe reputation of having very poor roads, and the reason for this is to be found in the fact, that we as a public give little thought or atmade the best in the world could the people be made to take pride in them, and to in-

vest money in them. Since the invention of the railroad, the common road has ceased to be of as great importance in a commercial sense as before. Our common roads are no longer great trunk lines, bearing the traffic of hundreds of miles feeders to the railroad, and seldom of importance to more than ten or twelve miles of area. There is every reason to think that common roads will always be needed; no one believes that railroads, or even tram ways can be built in the place of each common road, although it is hard to predict just to what extent railroad building will be carried on.

the improvement of our common roads, yet I think we will find that it will pay to improve them to a much greater extent than has been done in the past. I call your attention to the following table which I compiled some years ago, as it shows the comparative value of the different kinds of roads. It also gives the loads in tons that form complete loads for ordinary horses. I may say in this connection that whereas the

capable of doing somewhat more work. \$250 to \$400 per year for each mile, the The cost of transportation is calculated on the assumption that wages of man with team and wagon are \$2.50 per day; which | cost and a good interest (50 to 160 per cent.) furnishes a means of comparison of the on the investment. Such considerations as different roads, but except in a few cases it these tend to show that time spent in imwill not give the exact cost of transporta- proving the roads is not entirely thrown

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The least cost of a gravel road containing 3,520 cubic yards of gravel per mile, under the principles and processes of road build- the most favorable conditions will probably be not less than \$800 per mile, \$400 of which should be expended in each of the first two years. Under some conditions the cost will amount to four or six times this amount. If the road is well made the cost of annual repairs will be small; say for the next eight years \$50 per mile, that is, a man and team at work constantly would keep in repair tention to the roads. Our roads might be fifteen miles. This would give us an average annual cost during the first ten years for a good gravel road of \$120 to \$520 for each mile. For a second term of ten years its cost per mile would be less. A broken stone road would give an average cost of probably twice this amount for the first ten years, whereas, for the second term of ten years its cost would probably be less than that of a of territory; but on the other hand are gravel road. These figures would indicate a greater economy in a gravel road than is usually supposed. To illustrate this we will take an example which is certainly not unreasonable. Suppose that after a road is improved 20 loaded teams per day pass over the road, carrying per team a load of 33 bushels of wheat or its equivalent, at a speed of 21/4 miles per hour. The traffic over the road would amount to 660 bushels Let us examine the question a moment to per day, and its cost of transportation would see what we can afford to pay for improved amount to \$1 98 per mile (see table) per day. roads. Now it is probably true that it will To have carried the same amount over our not pay to spend a great sum of money in ordinary country roads would have cost \$4.22 per mile per day. So that the improved road gives a saving of \$2.24 per mile for each day. If we suppose that this traffic is maintained for 300 days in the year, the saving will be \$672 per year per mile, and this will probably not be too high an estimate, for when the common roads are much affected by bad weather in spring and fall, the traffic over the improved road will probably be increased to an extent sufficient to day's work for an ordinary horse, taken | make up deficiencies in the traffic that may year in and out, is only equivalent to a occur in the winter season, at which time steady pull of 100 pounds for ten hours, at a | the cost of transportation is about the same

saving with the small traffic specified, viz., two teams each hour, is enough to pay the away. These figures would also seem to indicate that we are paying in extra cost of transportation over poor roads, a tax which would do much toward building good ones. A poor road is a toll collector that needs no gates to exact its dues. All who pass over it must pay in diminished loads and extra time a tax proportional to its wretchedness. If the general public could be made to feel employed at home, some steps would be

must consider some important points.

### DRAINAGE.

The first and most important requisite is the drainage. No matter what material you have at hand, no matter how carefully you may apply it, if your road is constantly saturated with water, it will be a miserable failure. The amount of water that the road will absorb without being injured, depends upon the soil. Sandy roads are very much better when thoroughly dampened, but if saturated they are as soft as the thinnest mud. Clay roads are very hard when dry, and at this time present a surface which rivals the hardest gravel. Were it not for the dust which rises from the surface of dry clay roads with the least breath of air, they would be considered equal to our best stone or gravel roads. A wet clay road however is an altogether different thing, the hardness which characterized the dry road is no longer to be found, but in its place is a soft jelly-like mass, without a fixed surface, and sometimes without any sensible bottom.

A gravel road affords a ready means of escape for the water that falls upon it, and consequently it is not so much improved by drainage, but when thoroughly saturated with water it is much softened, and very much injured.

In all improved methods of road building, thorough drainage is the important requisite; t forms the first and principal operation in preparing the foundation. The noted road ouilders of Europe all insisted on this one thing. McAdam, the inventor of the broken stone roads, and Telford, a man who much improved the roads of McAdam, both insisted on thorough drainage of the founda-

The road surface is the only important consideration so far as the traffic is concerned, for it directly receives the traffic, and forms the resisting medium for our vehicles. It is important then that the road surface be hard and smooth, every rut and every inequality adds both to the draught and discomfort of riding. Again, the surface should be as hard as possible.

HILLS AND GRADES. It has been discovered both by theory and experience that hills increase the draft almost in direct proportion to their rise, or exactly as the rise of the angle of inclination. That is, if the draft on a level road of on a hill of the same character the increase of draft would be represented by a fraction having one for its numerator and for its denominator the distance measured on the slope of the hill to secure one foot rise. Thus the increase would be 1-50 if a distance of 50 feet is required to give a rise of one foot; 1-30 if a distance of 30 feet; 1-10 if a distance of 10 feet, etc. Over different surfaces the draft varies from 1-7 on sandy soil to 1.68 form to the road. The side ditches demand speed of 2% miles per hour, yet it is prob- over common and improved roads. If the on a smooth stone pavement. Now it a unremitting attention; they should be made

sandy soil the draft would be just doubled, of the road. If they become choked up in whereas on a smooth stone pavement it places, the value of the turnpike is impaired would be increased from about 1-70 to or destroyed. To clean out the side ditches 1-7x1-70, or 71-70; an increase of fully ten | the same leveling scraper is an excellent

On a gravel road the ordinary draft is about 1-15. Now a hill which rises one foot in a distance of 15 feet, would increase the draft 1-15, or just double the draft. From this it is seen that the poorer the road surface the less do hills affect the proportional amount of the draft. Now it is not meant by this that a team can pull a heavier load up a sand hill than a hill of the same steepness of good hard road, but we do mean that the increased per cent of draft is less on the sandy road than on the hard road.

Now it is a fact that horses can exert for a short time twice the force they can maintain throughout the day without any detrimental effect, and from this known fact it has been concluded that the slope of hills should be such as only to cause twice as much resistance as on a level road. If hills are much steeper than this, the load up the hill must be lessened or the power increased by adding extra horses. Frequently the practical effect of a hill is to lessen the load taken over the whole road; that is, a man will put on to his wagon just such a load as he is certain can be pulled over every hill without unloading a portion. The steepness of hills that will not require extra power would be as follows: Common sand, one in seven feet; good earth, one in eleven feet; gravel, one in 15 feet; broken stone-McAdam, one in 34 feet; broken stone-Telford, one in 49 feet; smooth stone, one in 68 feet. From this comes this practical truth that it requires a steeper hill to double the draft on the poorer road, and again, if a hill does not more than double the draft, it is not a serious objection. We must remember that as our reads are improved the grades of our hills must be lessened. In England, on the famous Telford roads, the maximum rise allowed was one foot in 30 feet. In our railroads the

maximum grade is usually one foot in 100. SECTION LINE ROADS IN RELATION TO HILLS.

In connection with this subject of hills, it will not be out of place to call your attention to the fact that the common practice of running roads straight north and south, or that waste of time and waste of money are east and west, on section or quarter section equivalents, and that extra time spent in lines, regardless of the fitness of the locatraveling over the roads could profitably be tion for a road, makes the task of the road maker a difficult one indeed. Now the bale taken that would lead to an actual improve- of a kettle is no longer when laid down than ment in the condition of our common roads. when standing up; so with the roads over If we conclude to improve our roads we the hills, it frequently is no farther around the base than over the top. It is estimated | Co., have organized as the Atlas Sheepthat the work of ascending one foot is the Breeders' Association, and will hold their feet, it certainly is equal to going a distance of several feet. There is no doubt but that our roads would be much improved had we hills, instead of climbing up the hills, and | Chas. E. Gale. then climbing down again. This 1 know can not be brought about, as it would affect the slope of our fields, and in some cases perhaps the boundaries of our farms. I believe however it would pay to suffer a little inconvenience in farming from crooked road fences, in order that our roads might have the advantage of more even ground.

The effect of a small amount of grading in improving a road is more than usually supposed. I think no kind of work on the road makes as much showing for the actual labor expended as this. The effect of a couple of feet taken off from a hill and added to a valley below, is to reduce the total undulation about four feet, and make a striking change in the profile of the ground. If more grading were done it would be less dreaded, and more or less must be done before we can secure very good roads in hilly districts. This is usually true however, and is some offset against the advantage of building roads in a level country, that the more grading is necessary, the less drainage will be required.

HOW TO DRAIN ROADS. Now as to the method of draining roads:

The old methods were turnpiking and ditching. Turnpiking affords a valuable means of drainage; it elevates the road above the surrounding land, and thus permits the water which falls on the road to pass off. When turnpikes are properly made they are of much value, but as ordinarily made their efficiency is small indeed. The surface of the turnpiked road should have a single uniform slope from the bottom of the ditch to the center of the road. This slone should average about one inch to a foot, measured horizontally. It should not be greatest next the ditch and least in the center of the road. The slope of the outside of the ditch should not be steeper than four inches to a foot.

The plow and scraper are the two implements most valuable in making a turnpike road. It will be found that after a turnpike is constructed there is a tendency a certain character were a certain amount, for the crown to flatten, and even to grow concave, and wheel ruts form on the top. As soon as this happens the drainage of our road is impaired, mud holes and ruts form, and we find turnpiking no improvemen To remedy this evil we must give the road an attraction to those who admire a good constant attention, using for this purpose a Clydesdale. Mr. Mills wants to sell everyroad machine or leveling scraper, which crowds the dirt back on to the crown and fills up the ruts, thus restoring the convex ably true that many of you have horses average cost of gravel roads be taken as distance of seven feet gives arise of one foot, in such a way as to afford an unimpeded sale. Mr. Mills can take care of a crowd.

the increase of draft is one-seventh, and on a water course for the water from the surface

From Ten to Seventeen Below Zero-Peaches Badly Injured.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

In your last issue of the FARMER, under "News Summary," I observe a special dispatch from South Haven "that although the fall of the mercury to ten degrees below zero on the 23d ult., created consternation among fruit men, the rapid rise in temperature before daybreak relieved their apprehensions and saved the fruit buds."

Now the facts are the most favorable reports from fruit men in reference to the cold snap are ten degrees below, which the majority report thirteen to fifteen, and some as

low as seventeen. It is a fact, too that, many of our fruit men report two-thirds, and some threequarters of the peach buds killed, and there are those who do not expect one-quarter of a crop. Certain it is, that the frost of the night of the 23d of February thinned out thoroughly the superfluous peach buds. Of the tenderer varieties, but few escaped, but of the hardier sorts, such as Louise, Hale, Barnard, Hill's Chili and Golden Drop, there is likely to be a fair crop. Of one thing you may rest assured, and that is, there will be no glut of peaches this year. SOUTH HAVEN, March 6th. J. LANNIN.

An Inquiry About Forage Plants.

GRASS LAKE, March 5, 1889.

I should like to inquire through your columns in regard to forage plants for stock,

more especially cows. I see by most seed catalogues the Kaffir corn is very highly recommended; also New Brazilian flour corn and Millo maize. Will some of the subscribers to this paper relate their experience for the benefit of its reader? I see a great many things in the FARMER, which are new to me, and many things that I can profit by in fruit-raising as well as in poultryraising. There are a great many very simple things learned by experience which, if reported through some good reliable paper, might benefit hundreds of its readers.

Sheep Breeders' Association.

The farmers of Atlas township, Genesee same as of going a horizontal distance of 20 | first annual sheep shearing on Wednesday, May 1st, 1889. The following officers have been elected for the coming year: President, Calvin Bunnell; Vice President, George A. the liberty of winding around the bases of Jacobus; Secretary, A. P. Gale; Treasurer, V. P. DEMERE.

Stock Notes.

THOSE interested should remember that the sale of Shorthorns by Frank N. Green. Charlotte, on Thursday next, March 14th. Bad weather will not cause a postponement of the sale, as it will be held under cover.

MR. JOSEPH SYKES, of Muir, Ionia Co., has decided to sell off his entire herd of Shorthorns at auction, on March 25th. The particulars of the sale will be found in our advertising columns. Col. J. A. Mann will

THE Duchess heifer purchased by Mr. Wm. Steele, of Ionia, has dropped a red bull calf, sired by 60th Duke of Oxford 55734. The heifer was sired by 2d Duke of Brant 55479, now owned by Mr. Steele. She will not be three years old until April 23.

MR. C. C. WARNER, of Saline, Washenaw County, offers for sale in our advertising columns, a Shorthorn bull, just a year old, which is a very fine one. Color red. well grown, and well bred. His sire is Peri Duke, owned by the Stock Association of Saline, dam the Flat Creek Young Mary cow Lillie Belle Airdrie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). This cow was by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13872. out of Lillie Belle (Vol. 22), by Earl of Barrington 23017.

MR. J. W. HIBBARD, of Bennington, Shiawassee Co., reports the sale of a fine Berkshire boar of the Robin Hood family, to Harry J. Veans, of Racine, Wis. Also the 14 months old Shorthorn bull Adelaide's Prince 3d (Vol. 34), to Mr. Henry Freeman, of Owosso, Mich. Adelaide Prince was sired by Knightley Prince 2d 63286, dam Jennie Bell (Vol. 19), tracing to imp. Adelaide by Magnum Bonum (2243). The stock on the Mound Spring Farm are coming through the winter in fine shape.

WE have received the catalogue of Mr. L. , Mills, of Bancroft, for his sale of Wednesday, March 20th. It includes horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The imported Clydesdale stallion Gen. Johnston (5083), will be thing offered, as his farm is to be rented Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire and Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs make up an attractive lot for the farmer and breeder. There ought to be a good attendance at this

Shetland Ponies in Scotland.

The stock of ponies in Shetland is running very low; mares, formerly obtainable at from 50s, to 80s., can not be had to-day at much under £10 or £13. The average size of a Shetland pony is forty-four inches; if they are higher than that they are not so valuable, but the highest prices are obtainable for those that are forty inches or under, these being scarce and much sought after. A good many years ago Sir Arthur Nicholson, Fetlar, introduced an Arab stallion into Orkney, which he crossed with the native mares. The product was a larger pony, very hardy, swift and active, but too big except for some purposes. The Fetlar ponies are quite distinguishable from the original stock on account of their size. The prevailing color of the true Shetland ponies is brown, and there are also a number of black ones among them. Compared with the native ponies from Iceland and North Faroe, which are sometimes offered as real Shetlanders, they are much finer in the head, which is small and handsome. They are capable of great endurance, especially in their native country, and in the days when the stallions were more largely used than they are now, in the mines, some of them have been known to live for twenty years below ground. Shetland ponies have become very popular in America, and are being bred on the ranches. It is doubtful if, when removed from their native soil, these hardy little animals will maintain the aucient characteristics of the breed. Lately, a large draft was bought by Gordon Catheart, of Cluny, who intends breeding them in one of the western islands. In their native home they are now bred with greater care than formerly. They were allowed to herd and run together, and of course there was a great deal of inbreeding among them, no attempt being made to keep anything like a recorded pedigree. The need there is for preserving the purity and characteristics of the breed is being more generally recognized, and the action which is being taken with this object in view, has probably been quickened by the popularity which Shetland ponies have gained in America. Strangers to the breed are said to have been largely imposed upon by dealers, who, as already stated, palm off Icelanders and North Faroe Islanders for the real Shetland ponies. The average height of the ponies from North Faroe Island is about forty-eight inches, and that of the Iceland ponies about fifty inches-a fact which in itself should help buyers to distinguish between the different breeds; and, besides, it should not be forgotten that the Shetland ponies carry by far the prettiest heads.

#### Has the Limit in Speed Been Reached?

In a speech before the National Academy of Sciences recently, Prof. Brewer said: The English thoroughbred is a finished breed, and has undoubtedly arrived at the summit of its excellence. There has been practically no new blood in this breed since 1860. It has been finished and completed in two evidently a typical animal. He is blood senses. First, as to its grade, heredity, blood and character; secondly, as to its speed, in which the limit has been reached, We have faster horses than our grandfathers, but it is not unlikely that our grandchildren will have a faster breed than we In the case of trotters there has been

steady increase of speed. The best record is 2:08%. Less than a dozen horses have ever trotted in less than 2:14.

The best record in running was made in stallion General Bayard 9228 (Vol. 8 Wallace's misville, the time being in 1:39% The nearest that any horse has come to

this record is 1:40, which was done last year. A very large number of horses have made their records but once. There are many that have made as fast time as those that have records, but in not winning the race they have no record. The record as it now stands may be lowered. When I say that speed has reached its maximum I did not think that 1:39 will be the speed of runners. Hereafter breeders will be expected to keep np this high standard of excellence rather than to make better time.

### Experience in Feeding Horses

Prof. Grenside, of the Guelph Agricultural College, in a lecture before a farmers' institute at Baltimore, Ont., said: In feeding oats they should be chopped in order to make them more digestive and palatable to the animal. Care should be taken that the horse will not eat too quick, as in many cases the diseases to which they fall a prey must be attributed to the disorders brought about by a bad process of feeding. A horse requires a change of food as much as a human being, but care should be exercised in the changes from time to time instituted. Too large quantities of roots are highly in furious, because the horse, as a rule, eats greedly, and consequently the digestive organs are interfered with. The professor, at this stage, entered minutely into the different kinds of feeding, his lecture going to show that the horse, to be useful, demands as much care as man, and that unless intelligence is exhibited in feeding the results frequently end in disaster. A horse, he went on to state, will not drink too much water, provided it is constantly before him, Excess of water will produce indigestion, the antidote to which is to give the horse water as regularly as possible. The lecturer was never afraid of giving a horse water when warm, the disease known as foundering being due to indigestion, and not to any direct results from watering or feeding. The professor alluded to the feeding of salt, condemning in strong terms the almost universal practice of giving horses an overdose of what enters largely into the formation of tissue on Sunday, and then doing nothing during the remaining part of the week. Salt, should be given daily if it is to be made effective, as the closest experience went to liarly adapted for the purpose, possessing pe show that if administered in large quantiwater, and consequently the digestive organs are put out of order. The concluding part f the lecture dealt with clipping. The proessor held that it was humane to clip horses but at the same time rough blankets should be availed of to take the place of the hair re-

An English paper makes the following com ments on the prices paid there for horses for export, which shows that some very poor horses must be selected by those who buy for export: "There is a great difference between the value of the horses we import and those exported from this country. The average value of the former for 1888 was only £16 14s. 10d., while that of the latter was £85 17s. 8d. a price more than £7 per head above the av erage of horses exported in 1887. Canada received the greatest number of horses we sent away, Beigium coming next, and Holland, the United States and France following in the order here given. Canada gave the highest prices, the average being nearly £80 per horse, and Belgium the lowest, or about £40 French purchases averaged about £75, and

We have received the catalogue for 1889 of the Percheron Horses and Jersey Cattle on the Log Cabin Farm of Hen. T. W. Palmer, of this city. It is neatly printed and arranged, and while others may be larger and more pretentious, probably includes the finest lot of ten months old. Percheron horses individually for the number ever catalogued by an American breeder. The pedigrees invariably trace to the most noted animals of the breed in France, and the characteristics typical of the race it represents. They were selected as a foundation from which to breed, not merely to import and sell, and this end has always been held steadily in view since the Percheron was first young things have been bred which show con- feed four or five times a day. clusively that the good points of the Percheron can surely be held by careful breeding on this side of the Atlantic. Every one interested in farm a visit and look over the stock kept upon it. They will leave it with a higher opinion than ever of the Percheron. Write to E. W. Cottrell, Manager, No. 4 Merrill Block, Detroit, if you are thinking of buying a Percheron, and get one of these catalogues. You need not leave Michigan to get a horse to suit you, even if you want one of the very best.

In our rambles over the State, we frequently

find horses which the owner tells us are "Cumberlands," and as they appear to be a distinct type from other horse stock in the neighborhoods where they are owned, we have always felt a curiosity regarding their origin. The old horse Cumberland, from which they derive their name, was owned by Geo. W. Phillips, of Romeo, ex-President of the State Agricultural Society, and we recently wrote him for particulars regarding the breeding of the horse. In his reply he states that Cumberland was sired by an imported Clyde stallion, of large size, and his iam was by the thoroughbred horse imported Blacklock. Mr. Phillips, who is known as a veteran breeder of both cattle and horses. says: "Cumberland was a cross-bred horse. but as is always the case where both sides are equally strongly bred the blood will blend and make a distinct animal. This was the oase with Cumberland. His stock are all bays weigh from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., and have the best feet and legs in the world." Certainly we have seen some excellent specimens of the farm horse from Cumberland, very vigorous, hardy, untiring, and not afraid of s hard pull. One of the family is a stallion owned near Fenton, Genesee Co., by a Mr. H. N. Faul, called Young Cumberland, and he is bay, weighing 1,350 lbs. and a good horse His dam was by Philip Allen, a son of Ethan Allen, g. dam by Robin Hood, a French Canadian stallion known in Macomb and St. Clair er proportion of straw. The ordinary feed-Counties. Young Cumberland should get a er persists in feeding full corn meal alone, or fine class of colts, good for the farm or the

MR. JOHN DIMON, of Fern Hill Stock Farm.

breeders, has purchased of Colonel Rundell,

Ottawa Co., O., the standard bred trotting

rotting Register). Gray horse, foaled 188 sire Bayard 53, the best son of Pilot Jr. 12, who sired eight 2:30 trotters and the dams of Maud S. 2:0834, and Jay-Eye-See 2:10, the two fastest trotters in the world; also the dams of 30 others in the 2:30 list. Bayard sired Bliss 2:21%, Emma B. 2:22, and five others in the 2:30 list; and sired the dams of Jane R. 2:26% and Jerry L. 2:28%. Gen. Bayard's first dam was Adalia, by Administrator 857, the sire of Catchfly 2:1814, McMahon 2:21, Executor mean that better time could not be made. I 2:241/2, and three others in the 2:30 list. Administrator was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10, who stands at the head of the list of trotting sires. Adminstrator's dam, Dolly Haistead, was sired by Mambrino Chief 11, sire of Lady Thorn 2:181/4, Woodford Mambrino 2:21%, and four others in the 2:30 list, 2:17, and made his own record of 2:291/2 when 16 years of age. Adalia's also the dam of the young stallion Acteon 3876, and grand dam of Lady Davis. Gen. Bayard's second dam was Madam Davis, by Gill's Vermont 104, sire of Bonner Bey 2:23, and the dams of Mambrino Sparkle 2:17, Nellie L. 2:231/4, Outlaw 2:281/4, and The King 2:291/2. Vermont's dam was by Columbus 94, the sire of Confidence 2:28, and the dams of Louisa N. 2:2014, and Ben Merrie 2:27. Gen. Bayard's third dam was by Grey Eagle 898, sire of Charley Ford 2:1634; fourth | measured. dam by Saxe Weimar, thoroughbred. In Gen. Bayard we not only expect a trotter in himself, but he is trotting-bred from "away back," through the best speed lines to be found, and possessing a happy combination of the best, tracing eight times to Imp. Messenger, five times to Imp. Diomed, and twice to Justin Morgan, and is [closely related to such rotting speed records as 2:08% in Maud S. 2:10 in Jay-Eye-See, 2:161/4 in Charley Ford. 2:17 in Mambrino, 2:171/4 in Dexter, 2:18 in Nettle, 2:181/4 in Catchily, 2:183/4 in Nutwood, and also from lateral percolation, prevents 2:20 in Orange Girl, 2:201/4 in Louisa N., 2:21 in McMahon, 2:211/2 in Bliss (his half brother), 2:22 in Em a B. (his half sister), 2:23 in Bon ner Boy, and has hosts of relatives in the charmed circle of 2:30. The conformation and gait of this wonderfully well-bred youngster are such as to convince his purchaser that if than in ours. Here the soil is rapidly dried trained for speed he must surely become a 2:20 trotter, with chances strongly in his favor of attaining a still higher rate of speed. But Gen. Bayard was not purchased for racing purposes, but as a speed-producing stock

### March, April, May

Are the months in which to purify the blood as the system is now most susceptible to benefit from medicine. Hence now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, a medicine pecuculiar curative powers. It expels every imties the animal would partake too freely of purity from the blood, and also gives it vitality and richness. It creates an appetite, tone the digestion, invigorates the liver, and gives new life and energy to every function of the body. The testimony of thousands, as to the great benefit derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, should convince everybody that it is pe culiarly the best blood purifier and spring Che Farm.

About Pigs.

Our improved modern pigs are the result of the infusion of Chinese and Siamese blood with the pigs of England and Ireland of one hundred years ago. The Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas of this country are not thoroughbred in the strict sense of the term, that is, they do not always reproduce their ancestors. The Poland-China breed is the best one for the practical farmer. In my experience in breeding swine I find it best to select good, clean-cut sows, with plenty of bone and constitution, better a little coarse in bone than too fine bred, and breed them to finely bred Berkshire, Essex or Yorkshire boars. The pigs will combine the fineness of the boar with the constitution of the sows. The farmer cannot afford to breed thoroughbreds for pork. The pigs bring most net profit when sold at eight or

It is a great mistake to assume that pigs do not require good treatment. They as well repay warm and clean quarters, with pure water to drink, as any other animal. I teach my pigs to drink when two or three weeks old. It is very important to

warm the milk up to the temperature of 95° to 1000, and to feed at least three times day. If the feed is given but once a day introduced upon this farm. The brood mares | the pigs are so hungry that they drink too are a grand lot, and from them a number of fast, and indigestion results. It is best to I have largely substituted crushed oats and

> oilcake for bran. I commence to feed clover as soon as the pigs are weaned. It is important not to confine young pigs too closely, but to let them run sufficient for exercise. Many of the diseases of swine result from too close confinement, too much filth and improper food. I can tell by the looks of the meat when the hog has been properly fed. Quality depends largely on the food. Our finest bred hogs, with improper food, would soon degenerate to the condition of scrubs. - Edward Burnett, before New York

The Corn and the Cob. Prof. E. W. Stewart, in the Country

Gentleman, in his very interesting articles on feeding values and methods, says:

The supposition that the potash in the cob is what gives it its extra value is all imaginary. The reason why corn and cob meal will produce as good a result in milk as pure corn meal, is simply that the ground col separates the particles of meal and gives bulk to it in the stomach, making it porous so that the corn meal is more perfectly acted upon by the gastric juice. But the same weight of the cob in short-cut oat straw mixed with the fine corn meal will produce even a better result, because it has a greater bulk according to weight than the cob, and carries the meal into the stomach in a still more porous condition, and will cause the meal to be raised and remasticated by the cow. The better digestion of the meal is the secret of the cob's virtue. The cob of cornfairly cured in crib, is counted to weigh 14 lbs. to the bushel. This is one lb. of cob to four lbs. of corn meal, and when four lbs. of corn meal are mixed with one lb.short-cut oat straw, there would be the same relative proportion, but it would be better to feed a largseparate from the coarse fodder, and when so fed at least one-fifth of the meal passes into the droppings undigested, which is sav-

fodder. Feeders have been very slow to recognize the fact that nature feeds grain and stalk together. Animals in a state of nature eat whatever there is of grain or stalk together When the animal is placed under artificial conditions and the concentrated grain is fed separately, there follows a large waste of the nutriment in the grain. Western cattle fed upon corn in the ear require three times as much grain to produce the same result as when the grain ground is mixed and fed with coarse fodder, and is raised with the cud and remasticated.

ed when mixed with the cob or other coars

### Lysimeters and Soil Water.

A lysimeter is a tight box placed in the earth to catch what water may drain from a given depth of soil. It is usually lined with and is the grandsire of Mambrino Sparkle copper, and joints in the lining made watertight with solder. The usual mode of filling is to excavate around the soil to be used and settle the box down over the soil which is thus enclosed. The cover is driven under and the edges of copper on the box and cover are then soldered together. The box is then lowered into a pit in such a way that the surface of the soil within it is level with the earth outside and provided with a tube so the drainage can be collected and

Drain gauges like this have been used for century to measure what is called the drainage water. Many elaborate experiments have been made with them to find the drainage and evaporation from different soils, and the same soil in different situations and under varying conditions. Very interesting results have been obtained, but their having been drawn from soils placed in an artificial position, shut off from the subsoil, the application of observed facts to soil under natural conditions. In the moist climates of Great Britain and Western Europe these drainage records are doubtless much nearer the real movements of soil water out during a part of the year to be restocked during the other half to three-fourths. The enclosed lysimeter soil must become drier without having yielded nearly so much vapor during dry weather because it can not draw on the subsoil. It also must discharge more than the same soil under natural conditions, because no part of its superabundant moisture can be returned to aid in raising the general water table. Thus little dependance can be placed in the application of the common lysimeter records to the actual

movement of water in the contiguous soils. Studying on this point at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Mr. Goff, with some valuable hints from Professor Babcock, has invented a new lysimeter, ing is this new apparatus that several experiment stations either have them or are now persuaded that so far from accomplish-

contemplating their construction. The lysimeter is described in the Station Report | actually harmful. It may be admitted that for 1887, and with improvements in that of forated copper tube two inches from the bottom, protruding from one side. The tube carries off drainage water and conveys sufficient water back, if needed, to keep the water table up to a given point. To the outer end of the tube a three-way cock is attached. Should the drainage raise this water table above the given level, it escapes to a vessel provided to catch it. If, on the other hand, evaporation is active and capillarity carries up the water so as to lower the water table below the extremity of an air tube which passes into the three-way cock, water from another vessel is allowed to enter the lysimeter until the raising of the water table cuts off the supply of air and checks the movement. The action of the lysimeter thus becomes automatic, and the observer only need keep his supply bottle filled, read off the amount of water used from his graduated supply tubs in dry weather, and measure the drainage regularly

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

when there is a discharge from the lysimeter. From these figures and the rainfall, obained elsewhere, he can calculate the drainage and evaporation, not from the boxes alone as in the old gauges, but from any soil of the same character and exposed to the same meteorological conditions with a water table at a certain constant height. This may not seem much of a gain at first sight, but it is nevertheless a long stride toward some day knowing how to handle and conserve soil-water, the best of all fertilizers.

One other important step must be supplied by invention, or by numerous observations at various depths in different soils, and under varying conditions, namely, adjusting the relation between the fixed water table of the Goff lysimeter and the ever-varying one of the natural soil .- Philadelphia Press.

Agricultural Items.

MASSACHUSETTS farmers seil their hay at good prices, and buy western corn for feeding

THE Toronto Globe says a top-dressing of fine manure is the very best fitting it is possible to give a seed bed [for grass seed sowed in the spring.

M. DUNHAM, the well-known horse breeder feeds ensilage largely. He put up 1,500 tons the past season, and does not hesitate to feed it to his most valuable horses.

A BILL has been introduced into the Nev York Legislature providing \$30,000 for the es tablishment of four dairy schools in that State, for the purpose of giving free instruction in the dairying business.

ENGLISH farmers report extraordinary results from feeding ensilage to sheep. From eight to ten pounds of silage, with chaffed straw and roots, constitute a ration on which sheep-especially ewes-are said to thrive remarkably. A MAN who says he never fails with the

common strap-leaf turnip, clears off his tur

nip patch about the first of August, puts in a good allowance of dissolved bone and wood ashes, then goes over it with a wheel hoe and sows after a rain if possible. Hoard's Dairyman says a bitter thing when it remarks: "One reason why there is so much truth in the oft-reiterated remark,

Farming don't pay,' is that there is not another business on the face of the earth that. in proportion to the number engaged in it, sup ports so many incompetents." THE New York Legislature has had pre sented for its consideration a bill, similar in its provisions to that before the Legislature of

Michigan, requiring the inspection alive State, of cattle intended for con sumption within its limits. The object is the same as in Michigan-to protect the feeders of the State from competition with Chicago A WESTERN farmer says: "The hog will

utilize much on the farm that might go to waste. Now this is particularly the case with small farmers, whose name is legion. Take numpkins, squashes and small potatoes; buy a kettle, build an arch, and cook them; mix in bran, shorts and rye, and your hogs will grow ine until yourfinish with corn.

THE Orange: County Farmer says: " Let very farmer resolve that he will give his etter-half a garden this season, that will eclipse any previous one, and then proceed to carry the resolve into effect. No part of the arm pays larger dividends in money and health than a good garden. It will save doctor's bills, promote comfort, lighten the housewife's cares, and generally go a long way toward making life really worth living."

An Orange County farmer brags on a grade Guernsey cow that makes a pound of butter from each six pounds of milk. He feeds half bushel yellow globe turnips, nicely grated and sprinkled with four quarts middlings twice a day, and says that they make the best and cheapest milk-producing feed that he can find, as the cost of growing is merely nominal as he sows them in the corn field just shead of the last trip of cultivation. To insure crop he always prepares and sows a piece of ground purposely. He says there is no danger of any taste, either in the milk or butter, If the yellow globe are used, and are fed just after milking. The strap-leaf turnip is sure to taste.

"To EITHER hold the plow or drive" re quires strength. To secure and keep strength good stomach is required and it must be kept in strong and healthy action. Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu

Remedy will put your weak stomach in good working

### Che Poultry Pard.

Harmful Whitewash.

I have long distrusted the broad claims made for the much-recommended washing of poultry-houses for prevention or extermination of the vermin which it is claimed habitually infest them and their occupants. I have had no personal experience with it, because I never fail to accomplish the purpose by easier, cheaper and more permanentwhich can measure accurately the amount of ly effective means than the advocates of drainage and evaporation with reference to whitewashing have ever ventured to claim a water table at a given depth. So promis- for it. I have, however, taken pains to look

ing any real good of itself, the whitewash is some immediate benefit appears to be gain-1888. It consists, in brief, of a strong ed, as would be the case with any other subcopper-lined cylinder or box, with a per- stance so thoroughly applied to every crack and crevice, but it remains true, nevertheless, that the whitewash is a protector rather than an exterminator of the vermin. This very day I examined a whitewashed house and found a confirmation of this view. Carbolic acid, kerosene and various other things which of themselves are destructive of insect life are put into the whitewash, but their de structive qualities are all more or less neu tralized and rendered ineffective by dilu In a few hours the wash becomes dried

> and as harmless as sand, every destructive agent in it being effectually locked up. But the habitable retreats of the insects have been increased in number a hundred or a thousand fold. Cracks and other places without number which before were uninhabitable by then have had the dust wiped out, or wet down and a protecting scale of whitewash hung up before them, thus creating many a new nidus where none existed before. If a house is really infested and it becomes desirable to clean it out to get rid of the vermin. It is easier, cheaper and far more effective to ap ply strong soapsuds with or without the addition of kerosene, spirits of turpentine, or any other of the agents employed to render it more effective. Such a wash not only kills the vermin but detaches the accretions which protect them and leaves a free open space, which is generally preferable to one partly filled with anything, except it be fine, dry dust in which insects cannot live. If the cracks and other open spaces in a poultry house are to be filled at all it should be with mortar containing sufficient plaster of paris, raw or calcined, or other similar substance, to make the filling solid. But I repeat what I have often said, that there is no ocsasion for any of these things when the supply of dust is what it should be in every case .- O. S. Bliss, in N. Y. Tribune.

#### Poultry Roosts.

The next time you shut up your chicken louse door for the night, just peep in and you will see the best part of your chickens all trying to get to the top rocst. The bosses of the flock will get there, after much wangiing and picking at each other's contin, and there will be a restless time all night. I speak from experience and know that fowls lose much rest that they should get if the arrangements were such as they should be. To overcome this difficulty, build your roosts horizontal or all on the same level, and there will be no more crowding. Another serious draw back to the old slanting roosts, is that that the large Asiatic breeds such as Langshans, Brahmas, etc., in flying to the ground at peep o' day are apt to get bumble foot or hurt themselves in various ways, especially in winter when the ground is frozen. I have known of cases where fowls have broken an egg in the egg passage when flying off a high roost. Another evil, though small, is the "flat roosting poles," which should be round. A fowl when roosting rests upon her breastbone, and in cases of young chickens their breastbones become crooked in a short time. This is a very simple thing to talk about, but when your hens are dressed for market, they don't show up as nice as one with a clean cut breast, and I don't doubt but what it makes a difference in the price. Therefore, it may behoove you to save a penny in

THE poultry editor of the New England Farmer has kept account of the production of his poultry yard, which in January, 1888, numbered 167 hens, dwindled to 12 in September, and raised to 125 in December. The hens are credited with 1,459% dozen eggs, sold in the local market 17 miles from Boston, at an average of 26% c per dozen, and bringing in \$383.58. The sum received from the sale of fowls brought the receipts up to \$517.01, and the food cost \$173.28, leaving the net profit \$343.73. The eggs and chickens used in the family were credited to the hens, at market prices. The fowls are kept in pens of 15 each, Mr. Hunter believing that not more than that number in one vard will keep in the pest health and condition and produce the most eggs.

replacing round roost poles for flat ones .-

Orange County Farmer.

HEN statistics are in order. The Adrian Press says: "G. W. Allen, of Franklin, has 130 hens which he persuaded to lay for him 1,000 dozen of eggs the past year, bringing him a value of \$173.91., which is more than a dollar a hen. Then, also, he sold enough chickens to raise the marketed product to \$200; has 75 pullets in stock, and makes no account of the eggs used in the family, or chickens potted." And in the South Haven Messenger, Mrs. S. M. Grimes gives the following record of her five Plymouth Rock hens: "They began laying when about nine months eld, and, beginning February 24th, 1888, in thirty-five weeks they laid 716 eggs, two eggs less than sixty dozen."

KEROSENE oil is a powerful remedy in roup, but horribly harsh. It will clear out canker, but its use is a torture to invalid and nurse. There should be drinking water with iron in some form in it, always nea roup cases, and if the chickens will not take it they must have it given them.

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\$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$6.

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Fine 80 acre farm, one mile and a half from Pontiac; rich clay loam soil and good buildings For particulars inquire of STEPHEN MOORE,

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A good stock or dairy farm, 154 acres, 30 acres of timber, balance improved. A good orchard of apples, peaches, pears and grapes. Well watered with never failing spring. Good schools, and near the University. One mile and a quarter from the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor. Cheap for cash, or part down, balance on time at six per cent interest if preferred. Address Dr. W. B. SMITH, P. O. Box 1888, ANN ARBOR, MICH

FOR SALE

First-class grain and stock farm of 208 acres: 18 acres of timber. 190 acres improved, 75 acres in wheat; well watered; good buildings and fruit; soil, rich growing loam. It is nearly level, sloping gently to the Looking Glass River. One and a half miles from Wacousta, four miles from Eagle, on the D. L. & N. R. R., five miles from Grand Ledge, 12 miles from Lansing. F. L. SHUART. Wacousta, Clinton Co., Mich

FOR SALE, "Brook Farm," Lapeer, Mich., 257 acres: 200 acres in high state of cultivation; balance growing oak timber; watered by a stream and two wells; two houses; commodious barns with excellent stabbling. A rare chance to buy a fine farm. Call on or address MRS. REBECCA CLARK, Lapeer, Mich

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AND WHEEL HOES. Improved for 1889. These tools possess valuable points which others do not. Combined (single. Circulars free.

E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich. RIDING OF WALKING STEEL CULTIVATORS





DR. OWEN'S BELT



a Bethell, Complainant. A forthe County of Wayne, in Chancery. Clara Bethell, Francis H. Bethell.

OSGOOD & THOMPSON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Defendant |
It appearing to the Court upon due proof by affidavit that the defendant, Francis H. Bethell, is not a resident of the State of Michigan. It is ordered that the defendant appear and make answer to the Bill of Complaint filed in this cause within four months from the date of this order. Detroit, February 27th, 1889. GEO. S. HOSMER, Circuit Judge.

HENRY A. HAIGH, Solicitor for complainant. A true copy. Victor T. Lemke, Deputy Register of said Court

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The motion next two mo place at 7 P. M J. J. Parsha Steele's Red a than and Red H. Markham

Flesh white, Favorite, very tory. Sylvanmedium. Pri Parshall-Bush crates at 50 ar had used 100 o recommended cheapest. The Pomolog

THE SEASO The night of

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earlier observati tering thermome tions the mercun There are many peach buds. On more than two maining sound. maining for a fu We have dela till to-day, (Fel thawing of the b of the extent of When the bud mant condition, dicated that little this region, so le go below about -

the very mild w 4th of February have become co many of these somewhat limit however, that fr buds are still in Peach trees

perfectly sound.

### Horticultural.

WASHTENAW POMOLOGY.

Prof. Steere on Useful and Injurious Beetles -Peach Buds-Exhibit of Apples, Potatoes and Dairy Crates.

The March meeting of the Washtenaw Pomological Society was unusually interesting. The chairman, Mr. J. D. Baldwin, introduced Prof. Joseph B. Steere, who addressed the Society on useful and injurious beetles, showing three cases of the former and six cases of the latter. Those in attendance were very much benefitted by the instructive discourse. Every person should know these different orders of beetles. We will give them in the order the professor presented them:

CICINDELIDÆ -TIGER BEETLES .- Useful. anks and sandy places. Fly readily, hunt by

28

CARABIDE—CARAB BEETLES.—Useful. Head small, much narrower than prothorax. Legs long and slender for running. Jaws strong and curved. Antennæ long and filamentous. Colors dark, sometimes spotted. Predatory, feeding in both states on other insects, passing the day under stones and sticks. Hunting at night, usually fly with diffiulty.

SCARABEIDE-LAMELILCONES-A part of

them injurious. Usually heavy and rounded in form. Legs ordinarily short. Antennæ clubbed at the extremity, the terminal joints being leaf like and shut together. A part, the tumble bugs, useful in devouring decaying substances. The other injurious, the larvæ, called grubs, eating roots of plants, the adults feeding on leaves.

BUPRESTIDE—FLOWER BEETLES.—The larvæ

are injurious. Borers. Antennæ serrate. Head deeply sunken to the eyes in prothorax. Jaws short and stout. Body long-elliptical. Colors metallic. Larvæ flattened borers prothorocic being large. Adults feed on flowers, fly quickly.

BLATERIDÆ—SPRING BEETLES.—Snapping bugs. Larvæ injurious, wire worms. Antennæ short and serrate. Head retracted intended to the stock of the stock o The Spring Restles Spanning to prothorax. Articulation between pro and meso-thorax by which the beetles spring. Body long and flattened, larvæ rounded and hard skinned; wire worms live covered generally in the ground.

CURCULIONIDE—WEEVILS.—Injurious wee-

CURCULIONDE—WEEVILS.—Injurious weevils. Head lengthened into a long snout and used for boring. The antennæ near the middle of snout. Body compressed, hard cased. Rarely fly, feign death and fall to the ground. Larvæ feed on fruits, roots, etc.

CERAMBYCIDE—LONGICOMES.—Injurious, larvæ borers. Bodies oblong. Antennæ very long, curved back and fliform. Eyes sunken.

Jaws large and bent downward. Colors bright with spots and bands. Larvæ borers, flat white grubs with the prothorax very thick. May live in larval state for years.

May live in larval state for years.
CHRYSOMELIDE—LEAF BEETLES.—Injurious,
both larvæ and adults, leaf eating. Body oval
or oblong, usually thick. Antennæ short.
Prothorax prominent. Colors bright with
bands and spots. Larvæ, soft, bright colored, with bristles on spines. Live in the light

feeding with adults on leaves.

COCCINELLIDE—LADY BIRDS—Useful. Body hemispherical—dattened. Prothorax not prominent. Colors red and yellow, with spots of black or black with white spots. Larvæ active living in the light on plants covered with bristles or spines; both adults and larvæ feed

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Professor. He stated that in studying up this interesting subject he himself had been

The chairman requested Prof. Steere to insects.

work on useful and injurious insects would result the canes were long and straggling, be most beneficial to the farmers. E. Baur and many of them were dead. As a further stated that this Society had sent a petition detriment to their growth the suckers had lished and distributed among farmers on the plants that they were completely choked. scribe also the modes of destruction and proportion of poison and water used.

PEACH BUDS.

J. Allmand-Very few Early Crawfords left, Hill's Chili all gone. Late Crawfords

J. J. Parshall-On the old trees buds well enough. No Chilis and Bernards killed. Buds on young thrifty trees injured.

A. Sessions-Enough live buds left. Wm. McCreery-Lots of hope. Dan Hiscock and J. Ganzhorn-Prospects

Prof. B. E. Nichols read a list of those that had paid a penny a bushel to the transportation fund. Also of those that had not Charles Parshall was appointed to collect the dues from these delinquents.

next two monthly meetings at the same refuse which would otherwise have been conplace at 7 P. M. was carried.

J. J. Parshall-Belmont, King, Baldwin Steele's Red and Wagner. E. Baur-Jonathan and Red Russet apples.

H. Markham-Potatoes-Green Mountain Flesh white, fine, season medium. Lee's Favorite, very early, remarkably satisfactory. Sylvan-large, white oblong-best medium. Princess Red-very early. C. Parshall-Bushel and half bushel berry crates at 50 and 45 cents. Pres. Baldwin had used 100 of these crates last year and recommended them as the best and the

cheapest. The Pomological Society is alive. EMIL BAUR, Cor. Sec.

THE SEASON IN THE FRUIT BELT.

The night of the 23d and 24th of February was the coldest of the present winter, my thermometer at six o'clock A. M. of the 24th stood at -50; but others, who perhaps made earlier observations, and some who have registering thermometers, claim that in some locations the mercury ran as low as -140 to -160. peach buds. One extensive grower finds not more than two or three per cent of buds remaining sound, while others find enough remaining for a full crop.

We have delayed making the examination till to-day, (February 28th) to await the thawing of the buds, and a clearer indication of the extent of the damage.

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all, ,50, , O.

When the buds remain in a completely dor mant condition, previous experience has indicated that little injury is likely occur, in this region, so long as the mercury does not go below about —160; but owing doubtless to 4th of February, many of the peach buds many of these are obviously ruined. Our somewhat limited examinations indicate, however, that from 40 to 60 per cent of the buds are still in sound condition.

Peach trees planted last spring remain

iscoloration, and the few fruit buds generally sound.

wood or buds. T. T. LYON. SOUTH HAVEN.

Close Planting of Fruit Trees.

The California Fruit- Grower gives the following excellent advice to fruit tree planters of that State, which is applicable everywhere:

It is a mistaken idea that, because land is valuable, trees and vines should be planted close together, thinking that by so doing you are economizing in space, and that you quires about ten years for the average fruit should have ample room for both branches and roots. Ten years is a long time to wait to discover that you have made a fatal mistake by planting your trees too close to-Head large—broader than prothorax. Eyes large and protruding. Legs long and slender. Jaws long and curved. Colors usually bright with lighter crossing bands. Predatory in both larval and adult states. Frequent sunny banks and agady places. Fix readily, but her main idle, can be profitably employed in growing small fruits and berries. The following rule, if observed, will be found a valuable one as to distance in planting trees and vines:

Apples, standard varieties..... Pears, standard varieties Prunes and plums, standard varieties... Apricots, peaches, and nectarines. Cherries, vigorous growers Grapes ..... The above distances apply where the trees

are pruned and cultivated in the usual way.

If you desire to plant close, you must adopt the heading back, close pruning system from the start, so as keep the roots in conformity with top of the tree.

Raspberry Cane Disease. Over a large part of the country a blight has seriously affected raspberry canes, and threatens disastrous results unless some practical remedy is found. Botanists call the disease anthracnose of the raspberry. In reply to a number of queries as to what is known of remedies we give the following extract from the Report of U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1886, where the disease is illustrated and discussed:

As a means of preventing anthracnose of the raspberry we suggest that the plants be trained and pruned in such a manner that plenty of air and sunlight will at all times be permitted to come in contact with the canes. By far the most vigorous plantations which ame under our observation were those in which the rows were six feet apart and the plants were five feet apart in the row. Cultivation was made both ways, and by careful pruning the plants had been made to assume a close, compact form. In no case should the canes that have been killed by field, as all the evidence at hand indicates that the di-ease first appears where such canes have been left standing. We have in mind a small raspberry plantation in which give the Society a lecture at a future meet- the disease was first noticed near the centre ing on the modes of destruction of injurious of the field, among the plants of the Souhe-E. A. Nordman, of Lima, asked what been neglected for two or three years. As a culturist. but soon spread to adjoining rows which had eceived better treatment.

Upon an examination of the canes where the disease first appeared the old scars made by the fungus of the previous year were found, showing that the disease had been detection. - American Garden.

Choice of Trees for an Orchard. At this season of the year, when many of of various nurseries, a few words of advice

may prove valuable. First, with regard to patronizing the The motion by J. Ganzhorn to hold the their orders with the culls from any nursery, signed to the brush heap, and which they could purchase for a trifling sum. Such men stand at the head for efficiency, are hot should not be allowed inside the door. The water, pyrethrum, and kerosene emulsion. first question should be: "What nursery do Other remedies are of little use. When the you represent!" And if it is a reliable firm, temperature of the water is above 1600 the the next should be: "Show me your certificate." This precaution being taken, and sects are not killed. Between these two the intending purchaser satisfied on the point of reliability, we see no reason why small orders should not be given a nursery the express charges, cartage, etc. In large orders for stock to plant an orchard, or a lawn and garden, much better terms can be

better class of stock may often be secured. plants so treated. Secondly, regarding varieties. The most common mistake is in buying too many kinds. Reading over a descriptive catalogue, or looking at the beautiful colored plates shown by the agent, whose voluble tongue is naturally enough rendered the sion, or one part to fifteen of water, the roots more active by the desire of securing a at planting being dipped in it, and twice large order for his employer, the farmer is afterward enough poured around the plant to led to think he must have a few of every one There are many reports of serious injury to of the much lauded kinds. For the home garden a collection of various kinds of fruits, new and old, is a source of much pleasure; but in the commercial orchard many varieties are but a hindrance to success. Upon this point a Massachusetts orchardist makes

the following sensible observations: "It is not unusual for a farmer to have, say, thirty or forty barrels of apples for sale, made up of ten to fifteen varieties. Aside from the trouble of keeping these numerous sorts separate, and the bother with the comparatively large quantities of odds and ends which are left when filling the barrels, there the very mild weather previous to about the is often difficulty in finding a market for some of the sorts that go to make up the and their beauty is entirely spoiled. have become considerably developed, and collection. Buyers semetimes refuse to take apples which are really good, but with the qualities of which they are not familiar. There are a few sorts which always sell better than others, and which can usually be

list varies somewhat in different localities, but it is easy to find which are the standard Trees of Russian apricots planted also last sorts in any given place. In this section spring are apparently uninjured in either (Western Massachusetts), the Baldwin is by far the most extensively sold, though the choose 55 Baldwin, 40 Kings and five West-I would sell to shippers, and work off the best varieties of apples, neither do I believe that for all localities this is the best selecwill produce larger and better results. It re- tion, though it is certain that these sorts succeed in a large portion of the country. tree to attain its growth, at which time it And I do not recommend this collection as English, also called ling. It grows in great at all adequate for supplying the family with abundance, along with several other kinds, fruit. But of the many kinds I have grown, and the still larger number which have come under my observation, I believe that for market purposes in this region the three turf is different from the peats, which are cut

profitable. reference to locality; and those which succeed in Masachusetts might be wholly unsuited to many parts in Ontario. The Baldwin, King and Westfield Seek-No-Further Baldwin is unequalled for productiveness, unless by the Greening, frequently yielding eight barrels to a single tree; the King is a very scanty bearer, otherwise its large, beautiful fruit, so well flavored and so delievery variety, either for home use or for market. No apple, except the Newtown Pippin. now commands so high a price in the English market.

Among other profitable market varieties for Southern Ontario, we find from this season and last season's shipments to Britain, that the Gravenstein, Ribston, Blue Pearmain (also a scanty bearer), Blenheim Orange and Golden Russett bring the highest prices. Large, fine colored apples are much sought for, but the Northern Spy, though in this respect it is all that could be desired, has disappointed us. It is tender, and subject to rapid decay under unfavorable circumstances; and in consequence it arrives in Convent Garden wet and slack. though most carefully and tightly packed.

The old "Greening" is constantly advancing in the estimation of the English public. Although as a rule, colored apples are sought for, this variety forms a worthy exception, and promises to bring even bet ter prices than that staple variety, the Baldwin, of which probably more barrels are exported than of any other one kind.

The whole business of foreign shipments has this winter received a most decided reverse. About a million barrels had gone forward, up to Christmas, piling up the Liverthe fungus be permitted to remain in the pool docks until the market thoroughly broke down, and the best apples could scarcely be sold for enough to pay charges.

We still have faith in apple culture as one of the best farm crops, but have learned that it is unsafe to "put all one's eggs in one basket," and that the wisest way is to gan variety. The plants in question had divide one's ventures.-Canadian Horti-

Cabbage Destroyers.

The New Jersey Agricultural College Exto the Legislature to have a pamphlet pubpages, occupied with an account of the inthis very subject; said pamphlet to de- On these plants the disease first appeared, sects which feed on the cabbage, prepared er, and we can't put it aside. To-day it is by George D. Hulst-a plainly written account of the careful experiments performed for destroying these depredators. The insects figured and described are the white ity is so much better there is no comparison. cabbage butterfly and its larva and the cabbage plusia, besides cut worms, cabbage present for several years, but had escaped aphis and cabbage root fly. The white butterfly is commonly seen in the day time hovering about cabbages, laying its eggs mostly on the underside of the leaves, and hatching in from five to eight days into the green caterpillar. The plusia is darker in our readers are being called upon by agents color, and flying in the night is rarely seen. The larva has something of the character of a measuring worm. It is larger and longer than the butterfly larva, and is less hairy. much abused itinerant tree agent, we do not | Some years they are scarce, in others they paid their dues for last year and year before. take the extreme ground which some do, are more numerous and destructive than all There are it is true, many rogues abroad who others. The eggs are mostly laid on the uptravel upon their own responsibility, and fill per surface of the leaves, where hot water

will reach and destroy them. Of the many remedies tried for the destruction of the caterpillars the three which plants are scalded; when below 140° the inpoints the remedy is efficient.

Pyrethrum is safe and perfectly effective, if fresh, when mixed with from six to twelve through an agent. Certainly, a much higher parts of plaster, or fifteen to twenty of airprice must be paid for stock so purchased slaked lime. Or pyrethrum powder, a tablethan if bought direct, but on a small order spoonful to six to eight quarts of water, anthe difference would be about equalled by swers well, and also destroys plant lice when sprinkled on the plants.

Kerosene emulsion diluted with twelve parts of water is thoroughly effective. Its had by dealing directly with some good odor also acts as a repellant, by preventing nursery, either personally or by mail; and a the butterflies from laying their eggs on

No good remedy has been found for plant lice, but pyrethrum powder applied with a hand bellows, has been found most efficacious. The cabbage-root fly may be killed with a weaker solution of kerosene emulwet the soil an inch. The roots being more ten fer than the leaves, a weaker solution must be used.

FLORICULTURAL.

THE prices of Holland bulbs are lower than they have ever been before.

MILLER PURVIS tells the Ohio Farme that he has kept single petunias up to the standard from year to year by pulling out every plant that was not first-class in the color of the flewers. If they are allowed to bloom and seed just as they come, the purple and white predominate in a short time

In the rambling door-yards of the farm houses of the land there is often to be seen a patriarchal apple tree, or a number of them. A century ago, our ancestors had to be utiliworked off, even when the market is glutted, tarians, and the apple trees not only furnishperfectly sound, the young wood free from at something like a reasonable price. The ed them with shade, but with fruit and flow- worked for if success is expected. If a man

ers. But these old trees that have, for so expects bees to pay when he keeps them in of fragrance and fruition are in their deca-King of Tompkins County is eagerly taken one breaks off, or has to be cut, to let it him when I say beekeeping will pay. If anat a higher figure. If I were to put out 100 form its own monument, by leaving the other is too lazy to supply the bees with trees to furnish apples for market, I would stump, and, if possible, a small section of proper appliances for storing honey in marfield Seek-No-Further. The two first-named a clematis or Virginia creeper at the foot, and placing a pretty bird house on top. Es. latter among the keepers of restaurants and pecially as it is not always convenient to fruit stands in the nearest cities. I do not have it dug out by the roots, and as it often claim that in point of quality these are the leaves a space where one would prefer to have something growing .- Vick.

EDGAR SANDERS says, in the Prairie Farmer, that the heather is the heath of the on poor, sandy soil, forming a mass of fibry roots, which is cut three to six inches thick by a turfing iron, and burned as fuel. The which I have specified are by far the most in blocks from ancient decayed vegetable matter, dried and burned. The true heath is Of course the remarks about the most also used as a thatch for outbuildings, cotprofitable varieties must be considered with tages, etc., and in olden times was used for even the houses of the well-to-do. It will grow from two to even six feet in height. The flowers are little bells, in great masses, not very conspicuous alone, but, when seen succeed well in Southern Ontario. The altogether in vast fields, a charming sight. The Cornish, (E. vagans), multiflora, cinerea, and tetraliz or cross-leaved heaths, are by far the most showy in individual flowers. It is a little singular that this coun. try does not contain a single member of the cately perfumed, would stand far ahead of true heath family, although containing many closely-allied plants.

Horticultural Items.

THE Boston Marrow squash is the favorite variety with market men on Long Island, and as many as two hundred barrels to the acre are often raised.

S. D. WILLARD, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, says he has his druggist put up Paris green in three-ounce pack ages for him, and uses one of these to forty gallons of water for spraying purposes. Chas. A. Green urges that all fruit trees should be sprayed, arguing a more complete destruction of injurious insects thereby.

CALIFORNIA dried fruits are being slaughtered in the Chicago markets, and dealers are said to be loading up at their own prices. Carload lots of fine dried peaches are being sold in Chicago at five and six cents per pound, and fine French prunes at 334 to four cents. We notice, however, that consumers have to pay from 19 to 20 cents for these goods, just

THE N. Y. Commercial Bulletin says: "The experiment of shipping oranges to, this market from California in past seasons having netted such poor returns to the growers on the Pacific Coast, it is doubtful if the attempt will be made again this season. The distance to this market, the prevailing high rates of rail freight, and the low price of Florida and other growths, are influences which are impossible to overcome, while the risks of decay ation. The California fruit, however, is not a necessity in this market, and Californians are not compelled to look to this point for the distribution of stock, as the West offers a wide field for the consumption."

earlier by ten days, is vigorous and healthy. I have been fruiting it ten years and the qual-It is the Worden. I think it is the coming grape. The market properties of the Worden are superior to the Concord, vet it will never supersede it, for this reason: You can get all your Wordens on the market before the Concerd is ripe. These two are the best black grapes for market. I have one other that is not nearly so good, yet pays well. It is the Champion or Tallman. It is a great producer but I never would eat its fruit. Yet as they are handsome, they sell."

JOSEPH LANNIN, of South Haven, says those who are intending to plant grapes for commercial purposes should confine them selves to one, two, or at most three, sorts. It is bad policy to have many kinds, for com paratively few are profitable. The grape needs a certain kind of soil and situation for its best development. It should be placed on high locations and the soil should be clay or loam with gravel subsoil. Of varieties, the Delaware is the standard of red grapes, as to quality, but it is not profitable except in rare instances. The Brighton pays better. It has a bunch three times as large as the Delaware the quality of the two is nearly equal; it is strong grower and a magnificent grape in every way. Among black grapes the Concord, when well grown, is hard to beat: but the Worden, all in all, is preferable. The Niagara is the best of all the many white grapes; ye three others are well known, Pocklington Empire State, and Moore's Diamond, a new one. None of these compare with Niagara It requires the best of locations, because of its habit of strong growth.

WARNER'S Log Cabin Remedies-old fashioned, simple compounds, used in the days of our hardy forefathers, are "old timers," but "old reliable." They comprise

Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, 'Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hair Tonic," 'Extract," for External and Internal Use "Plasters," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. and "Liver Pills." They are put up by H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Remedies, and promise to equal the standard value of those great preparations. All druggists keep them.

Apiarian.

THE FIRST YEAR OF BEEKEEP. ING.

Will Bee Keeping Pay.

About the first question that arises in the mind of a person about to embark in a new business enterprise is, will it pay? Answer ing the query at the head of this article, I will say yes, conditioning that answer, how ever, upon the laws of success in any other business undertaking. No business will pay unless it is carried on in a business-like way; beekeeping is no exception to the rule, methods must be employed and results

many years, held aloft their yearly burden hollow trees, set in some out of the way place, and never looks after them except to dence, and every season there are less of put the new swarms in nail kegs, and brimthem; it is however, a pretty fashion when stones them to get the honey, I don't mean branch, and planting with some fresh earth ketable shape, if he expects them to board themselves, do all the work and put meney in his pocket while he sits in the shade or holds down some dry goods box, I don't mean him when I say beekeeping will pay.

If a man don't know a drone from a worker, and don't know or care to know the reason in the divine economy for having drones, and don't know or care to know how to prevent increase of that part of the colony, which, in excess of requirements, are only consumers, I don't mean him, when I say beekeeping will pay; these men had better buy what honey they need; but to every one, be it man or woman, who is adapted to it by habits of thought, study and observation, and who has energy enough to master the essential principles, it will richly repay for all thought and time required to be devoted to it.

Because some men follow dairying after a slip-shod, happy-go-easy method and failing to make money, go out of it, does not prove that dairying will not pay. And because a good many fail to realize all their fond anticipations of coveted sweets by the same methods in the apiary, it does not follow that success will not crown the efforts of the careful, prudent, and intelligent beekeeper. It will pay to keep bees until every town in this broad land is supplied with honey enough to meet the demand, I venture the assertion that not half the towns in the United States are supplied with honey six months in the year. If every beekeeper will meet the want of consumers in his own and adjoining towns it will surprise him what an amount can be sold, but for all honey producers to rush their surplus crop off to the large cities to glut the market, while hundreds of people in their own township don't know the taste of honey from glucose, because they so seldom taste it, is a sure way to make beekeeping not to pay. I have no doubt that tons of honey could be sold in every State where there are hundreds of pounds sold now, if the matter was worked up by the local beekeepers.

The object of these articles is to place before the readers of the FARMER the course I have pursued that has been successful, and to help you keep clear of the many mistakes that I have made, and that the novice of today is sure to make. I am not going to say my plans are the best or the appliances used by me are the best, but when I look around and see the many slip-shod methods that are pursued by those who make beekeeping a failure, I very naturally come to the conclusion that my methods are at least an improvement, and "What other folks can do, why with patience may not you?"

GEO. E. HILTON.

RACES of bees are a constant theme of discussion among the bee-men of the counin transit are a matter of no small consider-try, but the blacks and the Italians are still the chief races for profit.

A PROMINENT apiarist says: "The bee keeper who succeeds and makes the business pay, must work well, with his hands, O. Beebe, of South Haven, says: "My ex- and still better with his head. To come perience is that the Concord grape has pro- down from the general to the particular, he duced more money than all others put togeth- must have the right kind of bees in a good style of hive, and then must look after as carefully and intelligently as he would after his stock, or even the children. What might be the best hive for somebody else might not be the best hive for him, and the same of bees. For lady bee-keepers and timid men I should recommend the Carniolans or Italians. In hives, the Jones or Langstroth for amateurs is easily handled. So long as the hive is a good movable frame one, not so much depends upon it as upon the man, and strict attention to business.'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Be Sure

Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article A Boston lady who knew what she wanted and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's: he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial: that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

<u>Sarsaparilla</u>

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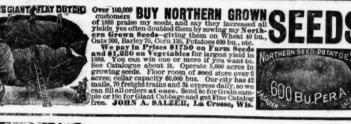


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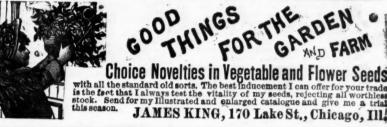
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### STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

-SUCCESSORS TO-JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers,

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St., DETROIT, MICH.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

MARCH 14—Frank N. Green, Charlotte, Shor horn cattle, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. MARCH 20—I. L. Mills, Bancroft, Shiawasse County, Shorthorn Cattle Poland-China Hogs Shropshire and Merino Sheep.

MARCH 31—John W. Foster, Trustee, Flin Standard and Trotting Bred and Clydesda Stallions.

MARCH 25-Joseph Sykes, Muir, Ionia Co Shorthorns. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. JUNE 12-C. F. Moore, St. Clair, Shorthorns. J. A. Mann. Auctioneer.

JUNE 13-D. Henning, Battle Creek, Shorthorn and Bereford cattle. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

#### WAR RUMOR.

A cable dispatch from Germany yesterday announced that the German war ship Olga bombarded Mataafa's camp, whereupon the commander of the American war vessel protested, but the protest being unheeded, he fired on the German vessel, doing considerable damage. The Olga then blew up the American vessel, with all hands, by means of a torpedo. The authorities at Washington do not credit the report. If true, however, there will be lively times before long, and the new administration will have an opportunity of showing its ability to deal with great emergencies.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 40,717 bu., against 31,520 bu. the previous week, and 32,220 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 24,137 bu. against 27,234 bu, the previous week, and none the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 759,555 bu., against 747,004 bu. last week, and 1,395,898 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on March 1 was 52,000,059 bu. against 32,704,409 bu, the previous week, and \$7,515,931 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 740,-350 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,-515,872 bu.

It has been a slow and dragging market all week, closing yesterday with prices for spot wheat below the dollar mark. The decline in futures has been equal to that or spot, and the bull element has had a hard time of it. So far as we can see, prospects are about the same as a month ago. There is nothing to hold up prices except the innate strength of the grain, as speculators are largely on the "bear side." It is admitted that stocks are light, that the worst month of the year has to be got through before the crop in the winter wheat States is safe, and that in the Northwest the shortage in stocks is beginning to affect values materially. On the other hand, the export demand is very light, and other grains and potatoes very cheap. Russia is supplying wheat cheaper than America is willing to, while the stagnation in business which has been general since the beginning of the year operates to depress values in wheat as in every other product. But a little change in the outlook is required to start the market either way. We believe the outcome finally will be in favor of the holder, and that wheat will be worth more before the new crop is ready to cut. Both New York and Chicago reported a further decline yesterday. Liverpool was quiet and steady.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Feb. 11th to March 8th inclusive:

		No. 1 White,	No. 2 Red.	No. 8 Red.
Feb.	11	1 01	1 00	91
64	12	1 03	1 01%	92
84	18	1 02	1 01%	93
66	14	1 021/6	1 01	92
66	15	1 03	1 01%	98
66	16	1 03	1 02	
68	18	1 02	1 01	93
66	19	1 02	1 01	93
4.6	20	1 03%	1 0114	94
86	21	1 03	1 01%	91
46	22	1 00	1 0178	24
06	28	1 02	1 019/	00
66			1 01%	92
44		1 02	1 02	9-5
96	26	1 02	1 01	92
14		1 02	1 001/4	92
	28	1 01%	1 00%	****
Marc		1 0136	1 011%	9036
6.6	2	1 011/	1 01	
86	4	1 00		89
66	b		1 01	88
66.	6	98	97	88
66	7	9944	9814	8814
46	8	99%	9814	8814

In futures trading is very light, and largely confined to May. A few sales of June, July and August were made yesterday.

The closing prices on the various deals

	April	May.	July.
Saturday	****	1 0136	9134
Monday	1 0014	1 01%	
Tuesday		1 00%	8814
Wednesday	98	1 00	88
Thursday		1 01%	89
Friday		1 01	89

Nebraska, and is expected to begin in Southern Dakota within a few days from this. Prospects are good for an early spring.

California advices say there is on han yet a total of about 10,000,000 bu. of wheat, three-quarters of which are available for ex-

Reports from Kansas say that winter 34@39c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed for March closed at 31%c; April, at 31%c, wheat is not looking well. and May at 31%.

Messrs. Gillett & Hall, of this city, in their regular monthly circular, say of the wheat market and its prospects:

"Michigan farmers are disposed to market their reserve wheat stocks at \$1 per bu., but several conditions are likely to hinder a free movement before May. Stocks in De-make good but troit slevators have become reduced by mill- R., this office.

ing demand to less than half last year's supply. Ohio and Indiana reserves are apparently quite small. Minneapolis mills will, no doubt, absorb all the wheat left in Minnesota and Dakota. Chicago with her large stock unlikely to move out before the close of the crop year, seem likely to figure prominently in the July visible. Growing crops from the Pacific to the Atlantic are in fine condition, and prospects for early seedand the oversold Chicago market combine to keep prices above an export point, though foreign markets are gradually

In the greater part of the winter wheat belt the ground was bare when the recent cold wave swept over the country, and it is yet impossible to judge to what extent the plant has suffered until the advent of warm weather.

In France the weather has been wintry, with heavy snow storms, which, however, have protected the wheat and rye plants from the severity of winter.

In Germany the weather has been severe. with heavy snowstorms, which, while interfering with traffic, have protected the growing wheat and rye from frost.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

	rope:	W	L
	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On Passage for Continent of Europe	Bushels. 33,435,466 18,456,000 3,512,000	ı
le o.,	Total bushels Feb. 16, 1889	55,403,466 55,878,376 55,682,388 52,780,709	

home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Feb. 23 were 378,200 bu, less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Feb. 9 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,010,368 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 3,133,752 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Feb. 23, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 360,000 bu., of which 200,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 160,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 240,000 bushels, of which 160,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 80,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Feb. 23, aggregate 33,200,000 bu., of which 19,300,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 13,900,000 bu, to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were 24,960,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Feb. 13 was estimated at 2,624,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 792,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet, with poor demand. Quotation for American wheat are as follows: No. 9 winter, 7s. 8d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 8s. 0d.; California No. 1, 7s. 91/d.

### CORN AND OATS.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market the bu, the previous week, and 2,398 bu, for the the week were 27 998 bu., against 47,372 bu. the previous week, and 6,463 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on March 1 amounted to 15,820,084 bu., against 15,462,-701 bu, the previous week, and 9,141,652 bu, at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 357,383 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 671,177 bu. against 395,312 bu, last week, and 27,004 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. Corn has been stronger the past few days, and at an advance in values. Yesterday it eased off a little on reports of weakness at Chicago and other western points. Both the Chicago and St. Louis markets are believed to be largely oversold for May delivery, and there will have to be some lively hustling to meet contracts. It; is this which is strengthening the market. No. 2 spot closed here vesterday at 34c. No. 3 at 331/4c. No. 4 at Penn. 321/c; No. 2 yellow at 341/c, and No. 8 yellow at 331/4c per bu. In futures No. 2 for April closed at 341/@34%c, and for May a t 35%c. At Chicago yesterday corn was less active and easier owing to large offerings. No. 2 spot closed at 35%c per bu.; March delivery at 34%c; May at 35%c, and June at 35%c. At New York corn was dull and weak for spot, and lower on

futures. Business was restricted. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady, with mixed western at 4s. 0%d. In futures March was quoted at 4s.; April 3s. 11%d., and May at 3s. 11%d.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 178,147 bu., against 45,000 bu. the previous week, and 18,552 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 8,275 against 15,552 the previous week, and none for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on March 1 was 7,918,963 bu., against 8,067,131 bu. the previous week and 4,750,-851 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase of 148,168 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 57,460 bu., against 57,441 bu, the previous week, and 29,151 the corresponding week in 1888. The market has been a little better for sellers the past week; with No. 2 white a little higher. Receipts have dropped off considerably, and will probably be light until prices improve. No. 2 white are quoted at 28c per bu., light mixed at 27c, and No. 2 mixed at 261/c. There is nothing doing in a speculative way The Chicago market yesterday was active but weak, and values were lower. No. 2 spot closed at 25c; March delivery at 24%c; May at 26%c, and June at 26%c. At New Yark oats were firm and higher for spot, and futures moderately active and steady. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 331/4@331/4c; No. 2 Chicago mixed 33c; mixed western, 30@33c; white western

A FARMER capable of running a grain and stock farm of 240 acres, with wife but mixed, have sold the past week at 23c, and no family, is wanted by a reader of the FARMER. The wife must know how to clothing is held at 38c, and Michigan No. 1 make good butter. Address inquiries to J.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUCTER. There is nothing new in the butter market, beyond a rather stronger feeling in choice dairy, which is scarce. But there is no scarcity of ordinary stock, which is weak, and offered very low to large buyers. Choice dairy is quoted at 18@20c, but extra fine would bring 2c above those figures; fair to good dairy ranges from 14@17c per lb., according to its merit, or demerit, for it has advancing and fair shipments of flour conlittle of the former. Creamery is lower, selling at 25@28c per lb., and not active. It is regarded as too high when compared with choice dairy. The sale of oleomargarine is increasing in this city, and there are but few hotels or restaurants where it is not used entirely. At Chicago the market, while not higher, is quite active, with fresh sweet rolls at 41@42c. scarce and firm. Small receipts of dairy were reported. Quotations are as follows: Fancy creamery, Elgin made, 27@28c per lb.; choice Western creamery, 23@25c; fair to good, 20@23c; choice dairies, 21@24c; common to fair do,15@20c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 15@16c. The New York market is fairly active for nearly all grades of butter except the lowest, and appears to be in good shape. The export demand has improved. Fancy Pennsylvania creamery is held steadily at 29c, but Elgin is difficult to sell above 291/c and some lots have cleared up at 29c, though in a small way 30c is still charged up to regular trade. Fancy Western other than Elgin is not plenty and held steadily at 28c. Under grades from 20@26c sell readily. New State The estimated receipts of foreign and dairy continues irregular in quality, and bulk offering from 24c down to 16@18c, though strictly fancy from all new milk would bring 26@27c. Old State dairy only moderately active, but fine grades held about steady. Choice Western packed in good de-

> grades. Quotations in that market yesterday were

	as follows:		
	BASTERN STOCK-NEW.		
,	Creamery, Pa., tubs, fancy		@29
1	Cleamery, prime	23	@26
١	Creamery, good	19	622
	Creamery, fair	16	@18
1		26	027
		23	@25
	State dairy, tubs, fair	16	@20
	State dairy, Welsh, prime	23	@24
	State dairy, Welsh, fair to good	16	Ø53
	WESTERN STOCK.		
١	Western Creamery, fancy		<b>@</b> 28
ı	Creamery, Elgio, fancy	29	@30
١	Western imitation creamery, shoice	21	@23
		17	@19
	Western dairy, fine	20	@21
	Western dairy, good	15	Ø17
1	Western dairy, ordinary	13	@14
1	Wostown factory Town ore extra	90	@ 91

CHEESE.

Western factory, Iowa, etc., extra... Western factory, fresh tubs, extra

13 @14 20 @21

The market is weakening a little, although so far quotations are unchanged. Both east and west the markets have shown symptoms of weakness, and this is likely to increase with the time approaching when the factories will open again. Quotations here are 12@12%c for Michigan full creams, and 121/@13c for New York. Skims are dull and nominal. At Chicago the market was quiet yesterday, with a fair trade on home account, while the absence of export demand caused a dull feeling. Quopast week were 103,089 bu., against 90,605 tations were as follows: Finest full cream cheddars, 10%@11%c; do flats, 11%@11%c; corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for Young Americas, 11%@12%c; low grades, mestic Swiss, 9%@11c. The New York market is unchanged, but seems to be recovering a little from the weakness which has affected it for some weeks past. There is evidently a disposition among shippers, hold a little, and a slight advance abroad would start them at once. Domestic trade

perceptible in prices.

		rday we
	as follows:	
V	State factory, fancy, to home trade	11%@12
	State factory, perfection, white State factory, choice	11 @11
Ч	State factory, good	10%@10
	State factory, medium	10% @10
١	State factory ordinary	946@10
ı	State factory ordinary	914@10
	State factory, tight skims, large	81400 9
1	State factory, light skims, large State factory, medium State factory, full skims	6 6 8
1	State factory, full skims	2 0 5
1	Ohio flats, best	11 011
	Ohio flats, ordinary	
	Description of the second of t	41/40 4

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted dull for American cheese, with quotations at 56s. 6d. per cwt. for both white and colored, an advance of 1s, during the

### WOOL

The market holds about the same position as for the past month. The demand is not active, except for some special grades, and were stocks larger there would be danger of weakness on the part of holders. But stocks are light, and some months must elapse before they can be replenished, therefore holders are willing to wait for future developments, believing the chances are largely in their favor. Then stocks have been picked over and culled until what is left is hardly up to grade, and this accounts for sales of Michigan wools below the figures of last month. A straight lot of Michigan X is worth as much to-day as at any time within the year.

At New York and Philadelphia the interest in the market is very limited. Wha sales are made are on a basis of forme figures, and there does not seem to be an

disposition to lower prices by holders. At Boston the report of sales for the pas week aggregate 1,184,800 lbs. of domestic and 375,000 lbs. of foreign, against 1,093,-000 lbs. of domestic and 500,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week. Fine fleeces have been in lighter request the past week. Sales of Ohio have been at 32% @33%c, while X and above have moved in a small way at 331/ @34c; in Michigan X but little is doing. but the prices current are 31@31%c, the outside being for choice wool. Wisconsin and New York wools which are classed as Michigan X have brought 30@31c. But most of the sales reported are from stock previously picked over, and hardly up to grade. Really choice X Michigan is held at known—the Destroyer. Besides these there 32c, and cannot be purchased below that are numerous other inventions of his which figure. For delaine wools the market varies from 36@37 for Ohio to 34@35 for Michigan. Michigan unwashed and unmerchantable the same grade of Ohio at 25c. Ohio No. 1

Missouri wool, the most common figure for 14 blood being 30c. A few good parcels of % have commanded 31@32c. Texas wools are quiet. California wools have ruled quiet; the best fall is selling at 53@54%c, clean, while northern spring free is worth 57@60c. For good selections of No. 1 Eastern 58@60c

is the clean cost. Pulled wools are quiet and easy, with prices still tending to a slightly lower level, due to the light demand. In pulled wools choice fine combing is moving fairly well at 42@47c. Extras range according to quality from 28@32c, or at a clean cost of 60c. Choice Western A supers bring 35 to 37c. Australian wools are in active demand, the recent arrivals giving good stocks

to select from. Fine Merino clothing has sold at 35@40c per lb., and cross-breds at 42c per lb. Fine Merino combing is quoted

For the Michigan Farmer. TAXING MORTGAGES.

Mortgages and Taxes-An Answer

Mr. Oimstead.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In the MICHIGAN FARMER of Feb. 16 Mr A. H. Olmstead gives us his views regard ing mortgages and taxes, but I don't quite agree with him. I think we have as good laws, about as good a climate, and as good s chance to live an honest, independent, up-

right life as any class of men in any land. Forty and fifty years ago we lived in los houses and made an honest living felling the forests and plowing round the stumps We were not so extravagant and discontented as we are now; we did not borrow money to buy expensive luxuries that could very well be dispensed with; our home-spur clothing was not as fine as what we wear now, but it was a fine way to keep out of mand and highest grades a trifle stronger, the merchant's books and owe no man any while export demand sustains the under thing but love.

> Fine clothing, grand carriages and comfortable homes are all very well if you have the cash on hand to pay for them. But debt is dangerous; the borrower is servant to the lender, as of old.

Some good old farmers, the very men who were laughed at for being slow, not very smart, old fogies, behind the times, braved the taunts and jeers of those who had high hopes and bought freely, and mortgaged their farms for grandeur and display to all but the tax collector. Mortgages, as a general thing, are not held by millionaires, but often by these careful farmers, and they never want a dollar more than the borrower agreed to pay them. It is not the creditor but the debtor that fails to keep his promise and breaks the laws.

Live within your income-plain living and high thinking. Don't buy great farms, fine carriages and fast horses with your eyes open, and then find fault with the man you bought them from. He does not want your nome; he will be glad to get what you promised to pay him-his own, and nothing more. WM. LAMBIE.

YPSILANTI, Feb. 19.

His Opinions Differ from All Others.

WHITEHALL, Mich., March 6th, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Seeing that your call for farmers' opinions on the mortgage tax law has called out quite a discussion, and being a fond lover of agitation, "we want to take a hand," and beg 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@10%c; do- leave to differ with the "hull on 'em." First, we would state that we don't believe : mortgage, deed, marriage certificate, or any other obligation or contract, is legally or constitutionally taxable. To illustrate: A man sells a farm for \$5,000, and places the developed within the past two days, to take money in the bank; then the money in the bank, with such exemptions as by law may be granted in certain States, is taxable. Also is also said to be improving, but no gain is the farm is taxed to the new owner. Our money now, as by law established, has an intrinsic value, whether it be gold, silver, or property of the nation. Now, our man with \$5,000 in the bank loans his money on other real estate collateral. The borrower then has the value of his farm and the borrowed money in possession. That is, he has all of the intrinsic value of both transactions, and the money loaner has only the paper obligation of contract. Now if we make a law to in future tax such contracts, that would violate the right of obligation in contracts, and if to tax past mortgages, 'tis ex post facto, neither of which are constitutional. We have already too much of this species of legislation for our good, or rather the general good of the people. Legislative tinkering and the uncertainty of established laws are a bane to the people and a rich harvest to the money-changers. SANDPIPER.

### They Agree Upon This Question.

WILLIAMSTON, March 7th, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Although I do not always agree with "Old Genesee" on the subject of free trade, I fully endorse his views in regard to taxing mortgages. The present law ought not to be repealed, but should be amended precisely as he suggests. If there is a class of men on the face of the earth that ought to pay its full share of taxation it is the money lenders. "They toil not neither do they spin," yet they rake in the shekels just the D. J. HARRIS.

Michigan State Horticultural Society.

The spring meeting of this Society will be held in Lansing, March 26 and 27, beginning the 26th. The first day's sessions will be held in the rooms of the State Pioneer Society, in the capitol, those of the second day at the Agricultural College. Programmes will be issued at once. Those attending should write the Secretary for reduced rate certifi-EDWY C. REID, Sec'y.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON, the great inventor, died on Friday morning, aged 86 years. He invented and built the Monitor, which completely changed the navies of the world, the first practical screw steamer, and the greatest submarine torpedo vessel yet are less widely known.

That tired feeling, so subtle and yet so overpowering, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the system and gives a good appetite. Be sure at 37@38c. Unwashed combings have moved to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. "100 Doses One quite freely, especially 1/2 blood Indiana and Dollar" is true only of this peculiar medicine.

Secessity for Inspection-Notes from the Report of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission-Opinion of Prof. E. A. A Grange, of the State Agricultural Col lege.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: The emissaries and agents of the Chicago ressed beef monopoly are raising the cry that there is no necessity for any live stock nspection law, and that the asking for an inspection law is a false pretense. Does the situation of the cattle industry in Michigan call for such a law? And what, if any, diseases are there among the cattle of Michi gan that makes the partaking of their meat, when diseased, harmful to the public health? The first witness I summon is the Live

Stock Sanitary Commission of Michigan, and I offer the following extract from its annual report for 1888:

tic animals from this infectious disease. The law under which the Commission is acting

s causing large losses among our cattle stock. It is beyond question both infectious and conagious, particularly in the pulmonary deout also in the partaking of the milk and meat of these diseased animals.

Stock Commissioners of Illinois. See pages 24 and 25 annual report for 1888: SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4, 1888.

Dr. John Casewell, State Veterinarian. DEAR SIR:—As you are aware there has been reported to this office at various times a large number of cases of actinomycosis (lump jaw). Will you please give the Board in writing, your official opinion as to the need of action on our part under the law, and what such action should be, so far as it may be within the province of veterinary science. Is the disease such as to be considered a dan

gerously contagious or dangerously infectious malady? We also wish your opinion fort to investigate tuberculous cows.

Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

The following is his reply:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20, 1888. To the State Board Live Stock Commissioner GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your letter of May 4th, I wish to state that I consider both diseases you mention dangerously contagious because both can be conveyed from animal to

Actinomycosis (lump jaw), one of the diseases referred to, is prevalent in nearly every county in this State, and since the beginning of last summer, has been spreading rapidly. It is easily discreased by the reference rapidly. It is easily diagnosed by the veter larry practioner and therefore easy to exter

en confined should be thoroughly disin

Third, All lands where animals have been pastured should be quarantined for at least The other disease you mention, viz., tuber culosis, is much more dangerous to mankin than actinomycosis (lump jaw). Tuber culosis is more dangerous, and more widely

where tuberculous animals are killed con where tuberculous animais are kined con-tract the disease. It is conveyed through the medium of the atmosphere, in the food we eat, in the milk we drink. It can and has been propagated by incoulation. \* \* \* It is useless, and impossible to quarantine

grainst a disease of this character. All an mals showing the slightest sympioms of this disease should be at once removed from other normals, and as soon as the disease can be diagnosed, should be slaughtered. \* \* \* If the Commissioners would undertake to destroy every animal in this State which showed plain symptoms of the disease, they would be doing all, in my opinion, that can be ward Rec. if not the sale ward if not the sale ward if not the sale ward, and sale ward if not the sale ward. done toward keeping it in check. Its extermination is almost if not quite impossible.

Subsequent complaints of the sale of

imagined.

As indicating the prevalence of tuber of the report for 1888:

ed as affected with tuberculosis.

John C. Sharp, Esq., Jackson.

DISEASED CATTLE

JACKSON, March 4, 1889. is thought that she got the disorder from the cattle. I have been informed that a milk-maid, in Chicago, contracted the disease from

"During the past year very serious criticisms have been made, by health authorities and newspaper articles, on the action or non action of this commission relative to the saie of lump jawed cattle at Detroit. The facts are that there has never yet been re-ported to this Commission the existence of any particular animal or animals affected with lump jaw at Detroit or elsewhere in the State, whereby this Commission might take action relative to their destruction. The action relative to their destruction. The statement that a Detroit meat inspecter had seen this class of cattle killed and sold in Detroit, and a carcass and two hides shipped to Mt. Clemens, does not furnish a desirable pasis to found a case for damages to the State under our live stock sanitary laws. The fact that the animals were dead and the carcasses emoved from the environments of other cat tle would accomplish the intentions of you

loes not contemplate that the commission ealth authorities are charged with that duty So-called lump iaw is a cancerous develor ment of one of the several scorbutic or scrof ulous diseases that annually carries off large numbers of our cattle, and is probably mildly infectious.
"A far more serious development of one of the scrofulous diseases above refered to is tuberculosis. Undoubtedly this disease has gained a serious footbold in our State, and

Second witness is the Board of Live

JOHN M. PEARSON, W. McCHESNEY, E. S. WILSON,

animal, and from animals to mankind.

minate, if proper measures are adopted for its extermination. The proper means to dopt, in my opinion are: First. All animals affected should be at

once slaughtered; the affected parts at least should be burned, and the remainder buried.

spread, than any other disease known to veterinary science; few species of the animal kingdom are exempt from its ravages, even rats and mice which infest slaughter houses

diseased animals at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago were made to the Board, and on Oct. 15, 1888, it placed an agent at the yards and from Oct. 15th till Nov. 1st. 65 animals affected with lump jaw had been isolated, and of those 46 had been slaughtered. There were during the month of October 281,156 head of cattle received at the yards so that during those two weeks the agent had to inspect 140,578, or 11,715 head per day, or 1,171 head per hour. One can readily see that it would be utterly impossible for one man to make any thorough inspection of the cattle, as they were in crowded pens, yet he found 65 lump jawed animals. How many were not detected can only be

culosis among the cattle of Cook Co., Illinois, I cite the following, found on page 26

of the report for 1888:

"As a matter of interest regarding the extent to which tuberculosis is prevalent among the cattle in this State (Inlinois) the inspection records show the following facts as to Cook County cattle. During the maintenance of quarantine restrictions in Cook County on account of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, every animal of the bovine species coming for slaughter from the infected district to any of the slaughter buses. was carefully inspected, after slaughter houses, was carefully inspected, after slaughter, by one of our veterinarians. From April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888, 10,153 carcass s of cattle were inspected, and of these 198 were report

One out of every 51 was affected with a disease that may be communicated to mankind from eating of the flesh of such diseased animal, and a disease that is incurable! The following letter from our State vet-

erinarian in answer to a request for information as to lump jaw, speaks for itself: LANSING, Feb. 23, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 23rd inst. only reached me last evening, and I am sorry if this communication does not come to hand in time for you to use it. I will say, however, that the disease lump jaw is caused, as Murray says, by a parasite, which scientists have given the name of actinomycosis, and as

this parasite may, and does, attack other parts of the animal economy besides bone, it consequently gives rise to a variety of symptoms, which in their turn render the disease actinomyconic suite a complete to

lisease actinomycosis, quite a complication malady. When these germs attack the bones of the head, it is generally called ump Jaw, although it has received avariety of names such as "Osteo Sarcoma," Big Jaw," "Bone Cancer," etc., according to the fancy of the observer. Transatiant servers are quits positive that the disease is transmissible from animal to animal, and also from animals to man, though with regard to the cases where human beings are suppos-ed to have contracted the disease from the ower animals, I must say the number ded is very few: I have the record of one case, where a foreign scientist, in Germany, relates one instance where a woman, thirty-four years old, was attacked by the disease; she had been for several years occupied in a position which brought her frequently with sick cattle and these were affected with what the veterinary surgeon called "Wurm" the the veterinary surgeon called "Wurm," the popular name for the disorder in Germany. I

I may add that the cause of this disease has only been discovered within the last few years, and consequently there is not a great deal known as to its communicability, but with the knowledge that science even now has of it, I do not think that the meat of affected animals is proper aliment for human beings, as it attacks other parts besides the bones, and thus might find its way into the system through eating the flesh. I am not aware how much theorems how much thorough cooking affects development of the parasite: it may parasite; that it destroys it altogether. In any cases of that It destroys it altogether. In any cases of the disorder that have been brought under my notice the last few years, the owners have stated to me that if there was any doubt as to the transmissibility of the disease, they would prefer losing the whole creature, rather than take the chances, and when I have expressed mysalf as I have here, the animals expressed myself as I have here, the animals have been invariably killed and cremated, or otherwise thoroughly disposed of, but I have no record of the disease being communicated man through eating the meat of affecte animals. You ask how the disease affects the flesh. Well, that depends altogether upon circumstances. For instance, an ani-mal may be affected very badly with lump jaw, and yet its flesh not be affected at all; but on the other hand the flesh itself be attacked with the parasite, then it would not be proper diei, that is the affected muscle, out other muscles of the body might be perectly healthy; in other words this is not a isease that necessarily causes co of the whole body at one and the same time.

As far as the treatment of the complaint is concerned, a good deal depends upon the extent of the disorder, and if the offending agents are superficial and within reach, they can be destroyed without much difficulty, but unfortunately they are often beyond our conrol, and as the disease is usually progressive, the animal, if allowed to live, will eventually die from exhaustion. There are cases who the disease has cured itself, and in them it is thought that nature surrounded the parasite with a cyst and starved it out. I do not think

o suspicion. There are other diseases which cattle are able to, that cannot be detected by ordinary nethods when cattle are dressed for market would name tuberculosis as one Trusting that these hurried lines will cover

he removal of certain organs might give ris

Yours respectfully, E. A. A. GRANGE.

Now, Mr. Editor, have I not shown, from official sources, the necessity for an inspection law? Is not the danger apparent that must arise from the indiscriminate use of meat without inspection, even if it all came from Michigan, a State remarkably free from diseases among its cattle? An inspection law is not in the interests of the farmers alone, nor the butchers, nor is it directed alone against the "Dressed Beef Combine," but it is a needful and sanitary measure for the whole people of the State. JNO. C. SHARP.

WE have received several communications from our readers in relation to the enactment of the law providing for the inspection on foot of all cattle that are designed for food. Among them is the one from John C. Sharp, of Jackson, which so thoroughly covers the ground and agrees in every parcorrespondents, that we give it in full. The evidence that Mr. Sharp produces, and it is official, shows that our farmers have just cause for alarm. Our readers should see to it that Mr. Sharp is properly backed up in his efforts to have this bill passed, and at once petition their representatives in the Legislature to lend their aid to this end. Blank petitions can be had by addressing John C. Sharp, Jackson, Mich. Let some stock man in each township take this matter in hand and see that the petition is thoroughly circulated.

A SUBSCRIBER at Ann Arbor inquires as to the responsibility of the Manufacturers Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, We do not knew anything about the company.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The Calumet & Hecia mine produced 2,397 ons of copper in February, worth \$680,000. Tecumseh has shipped nearly half a million pounds of celery, grown last season, and threatens to double her product this year.

tor, and leader of the Republican party in Sanilac County, died on the 7th. He was but 40 years old. The flour mill at Dexter, which has been

overhauled and put in first-class running or-der, has just started up. It will make from 75 to 100 barrels of flour per day. Potatoes are only worth twenty of ashel in Lapeer. Where the price will strike ottom when the stocks stored in pits are opened is what no one can prophesy.

Mrs. L. P. Orcott, of Battle Creek, retired n Tuesday with a terrible headache. On Vednesday she was found dead, hemorrhage of the brain having caused her demise. Orno Strong, well known at Nashville and violaity, and by his brethren of the press in this State, is publishing the West Coast Trade at Tacoma, W. T., and doing it in good shape,

Joseph Seligman, of East Saginaw, has bought one hundred acres of woodland ad-jacent to the city, and will convert it into a park, with base-ball grounds and a half-mile One of President Cleveland's last acts was

would otherwise have been returned to An unknown man was run over by a freight train on the L. S. & M. S. railroad near Burr Oak on the 6th and instantly killed. The man was on the track and paid no attention to the warning whistle of the engineer.

Port Huron business men met this weel and elected officers and directors of an agr cultural and driving park association. capital stock of \$25,000 is contemplated, haif f which has already been subscribed.

overing over the salt business in this country. The State Sait Assoc ation was in session it East Saginaw last Thursday, with closed The Lansing Republican thinks the city

"The shadow of a great trust" is said to b

council should appoint a competent forester to take charg of the shade trees of Lausing streets, the planting and pruning of trees, and kindred work. Seems a good idea. The Farrand & Votey Organ Co., of this city, has an order for the largest reed organ ever built in this country. It is to go to Philadelphia, and will be blown by the special

lectrical blowing apparatus, made by

Mrs. Louise Reed Stowell, teacher of micro sopical botany at the University, from which she graduated in 1876, has been appointed microscopic artistiof the botanical department at Washington, at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

They have smart boys in Saginaw. They have smart boys in Segimay. One but 12 years old, called at a house, told the lady her married daughter was sick and wanted her, waited till she had left the house,

broke in, stole \$11 and some small arti and got away. A bill to enable Saginaw County to borrow A DILL to enable Saginaw County to borrow \$100,000 for the purpose of building stone roads, has passed the House at Lausing. Business men complain trade is diverted from the Saginaws because of the bad roads leading into the city.

The number of feet of lumber manufac tured in Michigan in 1888, as tabulated by the East Saginaw Courier, is 4,292,189,014, and 2,846,201,000 shingles. The stocks Jan. 1, 1888, were set at 1,436,226,069 feet of lumber and 355,952,256 shingles.

The Detroit public building bill passed Conrress and received the President's signature during the closing hours of the section. It appropriates \$1,500,000, and in view of the increased sum to be expended new plans and

Mrs. Wm. Charity, of Lapeer, was carrying a lighted lamp when it exploded and she was covered with the biazing oil. Her husband promptly smothered the flames with a blanket, but not until the unfortunate woman was terribly burned, so that life is despaired

convicted of the murder of Levi Allen, of Bloomfield, has been denied. It was based upon the assertion that one of the jurers had expressed an opinion relative to Young's guilt, before the trial. The case will therefore go to the Supreme Court. E. W. Marietta, who was wanted at Lansing on a criminal charge, and had been arrested

at Chatham, Ont., through the treachery of the woman in the case," took a dose of strychnine shortly after his arrest, and died in the cars near Plymouth, as the officers were taking him back to Lansing. Ann Arbor Courier: The County Agricultural Society has granted the free use of its grounds for one day this spring, prob-ably in April, to the horse and stock men of

this county and vicinity to display such stock as they may see fit. It is for purely a show day, as no admission fee is to be charged. Portland Observer: J. A. Webber sold two of the best " beef critters" ever slaughtered here: last week. The twe-year-old weighed ,380 and the yearling 1,100 pounds. They had been fatted for Christmas beef, but not being ble to soil them at favorable figures, Mr. Webber continued to fat them until sold.

They were, indeed, beauties. Gov. Luce after giving a rehearing to the case of the Michigan parties implicated in the 'sugar swindle' refused to revoke his exradition warrant, and the prisoners must go o New York to stand trial. They were lectares she will "end her days in jail and suffer the torments of hell' disclose that famous secret refining proc

he disease could be detected after killing, if he affected parts had seen removed, although The Indian appropriation bill which passed the Senate on Saturday, abolished the office of Indian agent for Michigan. No one regrets this except those who had their eye on the office, for though the agency each year disburses \$2,400 in annuites, and for the support of Indian schools, the expenses of dis-oursement were \$2,600, including salaries of agent and secretary. This reminds one of the cynical old fellow who, besieged to give "something to the poor heathen," gave a quarter, and added seventy-five cents "to get t to them.

A burgiar in attempting to explode the safe in F. A. Cook's hardware store at Beliaire, ised too large a charge and aroused the town by the force of the explosion, which blew out the front of the building. Then he realized it was high time for him to disappear. Towns-men organized a search, and Ira Adams and Geo. Noteware saw a man running, caught up to him and questioned him, and being convinced he was the burglar attempted an arrest. The man opened fire with his revolver, and Adams fell, seriously wounded. While the wounded man was being cared for the thiof pursued his flight, but was again overtaken. He again opened fire on his pursuers, but hit no one, and after three balls from a Winchester had passed close to him, concluded he had better surrender. He proved to be a man who had registered at the hotel as Frank Howard, of Bay City, and acknowledged he had committed the burglary. It is

hought Mr. Adams may recover.

General. Levi P. Morton, vice president of the United

States, has bought Prof. The profits of the "ceiling job,"-the placing of a new ceiling in the costly capitol building at Albany, N. Y.—to the contractors,

The British vessel Eldorado, of 270 tons, has passed through the Panama canal from Aspinwall to Chavres, a distance of 15 miles; the first foreign vessel to make the voyage.

Legitime is at the moment "the upper dog in the fight" in Hayti, having driven back Hippolite's forces in disorder. None of the usual bloody executions have followed his victory. The total appropriations submitted and covered by the general appropriation bills which passed Congress at the last session, amounted te \$281.873,695, and the sum carried

by the laws to \$307,985,544. Tally one for the corset, anyhow. Donald Frazer of Bryn Mawr, Pa., shot his wife twice during a family quarrel, then shot himself. The balls struck the steels of Mrs. Frazer's

orset, and thus her corset saved her life.

Gen. Adam Badeau has commenced a suit against C. L. Webster & Co., publishers, laying damages at \$32,500, because of their refusal to publish his book "Grant in Peace," which ained statements unpleasing to Mrs. The Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Col., is one of the most prosperous of western newspapers, evidently. It has just bought the finest business site in the city, for \$125,000, and will put up a mammoth newspa-

J. W. Babcock, of Croswell, ex-State Senaper office. The English syndicate, which was to buy up American breweries, will make no further negotiations in Philadelphia until after it is decided whether liquor or beer shall be manufactured in Pennsylvania, which will be set tled by the election next June. The committee that managed the inaugural ball has achieved a great financial success. They have paid all expenses, can return the \$50,000 guaranteed by the citizens, and have a

southous guaranteed by the citizens, and have a surplus of about \$20,000. The display of fire-works on the night of the 6th was one of the finest ever made in this country. In the famous " Hoyt will case" which has been before the courts for seven years, a de-oision has just been given by the court of last appeal, in favor of the probate of the will. Miss Hoyt thus loses her case, and will have to be content with the \$1,000,000 her fathe

Glucose is admitted by candy manufacturers to enter largely into the composition of their wares. But they claim that its use supersedes that of taic, terra alba and other eleterious adulterants, and that glucose has een pronounced harmless by competent au the veto of the direct tax refunding bill, which knocks Michigan out of \$426,298 that thorities. The sugars of the country are practically free from adulteration.

> Some of the members of the American Academy of Medicine fear the mild winter will be favorable to the continuance of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, and sug-gest that Congress should be prepared to make an appropriation to stamp out the dis-ease at once should it reappear. The epidemic of 1878 cost 25,000 lives and \$200,000,000. Miss Mary L. Booth, who has been editor of

> Harper's Bazar since its establishment in 1867, died at her residence in New York city on the 5th, after a lingering illness. She was nearly 58 years of age, and was widely known through her connection with the Bazar and her French translations, also her History of New York, which was her most ambitious The Reading Iron Works, at Reading, Pa.,

one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, employing 2,500 hands, and paying 31,000,000 annually to its men, falled on the fifth. The failure is attributed to the stringent condition of trade. The company had a pa'd up capital of \$1,050,000, and was

The Fiftieth Congress went into executive session the first Monday in December, 1887, and continued practically in session until Oct. 20, 1888, adjourning then to meet again in December, and continued till March 4, 1889.

introduced in the bills than any pre fused to sign 278 proved. Fourteen because not signed

Marc

President Harris President Harriss Senate, and unant body, is as follows: G. Blanne, of Mains Wm. Windom, of Navy, Benjamin F. retary of the Inte Missouri: Secreta Proctor, of Verm

John Wanamaker, General, W. H. H. tary of Agricultu consin. Rain sadly dam Washington made dimmed the splend sion, in which 50,00 300,000 people view duly administered, rison and Vice-Pre ural ball was a prot ways are, and not anticipated its ple the problem of Di considered the alph going through so m

Twenty-five hundsale of California American Institute the 7th. A track had been laid in the mals a chance to ex was the most im numbers and quali ever held in the es from the first day's cot, a two-year-old haha, with a recor-38¼ seconds, was a went at \$1,000 a cli the raise was \$500 Then J. H. Shultz, o took the Mascot. Some very inte Some very interpublic by C. D. Wr vorce, which is voper cent of the podivorces in the 20 j

216,738 of which w

cause for which th vorces granted was 38 per cent; for dr were granted, but ( these figures cann the total number a serious factor.
the matter was esperance was a director of the w granted in those of One of the most cord is in process of growers of peanuti which raise the ed North Carofina, Virgorop of 1887 was 4 consumption being surplus caused low consumer. Grower production to 3,000,0 employing the meth make their business sumption of peanur as necessary to the as gum, or coal, o to combine to raise dispensable requisi restricting the pro-

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terly resent. Such

Rioting Chinese English consulate a consulate, doing gro

archists.

England evident title as "mistress of 70 vessels, to o consideration by Pa King Milan will a in favor of his son of his ill health. Th

and a regent will

Richard Piggott confession of his for ters, fied the count a hotel at Madrid, S arrested by the Spa

NEW ADV

For Sale---S I offer for sale a youne year old March 2 marks, sired by Airdrie 2d (Vol. 2 Price very reasons

Shorthorn A Good Lot to

able prices. Catal and see them or wri

of Vario

BRIG SOFT GROUP

SHROPSHI

Patentee & Manuf'e Brigham's Horse S not to require calk

YOUNG ROMULUS

FOR SALE. Norman Stallion. bay, four years, weigh about 1,400 lbs. W. F. SHEDD, 145 James St.,

HILAN This celebrated Cl cheap, for one half i stallion in every way

Grand Rapids, Mie

IMPROVE EXCELSIO

CHICAGO

Ship your Butter, Grain, Wool, Hides, etables, or anything vi SUMMERS. introduced in the House, and 3,998 bills in the Senate. President Cleveland vetoed more bills than any previous president, having refused to sign 278 which were otherwise approved. Fourteen bills failed to become laws because not signed within the time allowed by law.

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President Harrison's cabinet, as sent to the President Harrison's cabinet, as sent to the Senate, and unanimously confirmed by that body, is as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Biaine, of Maine: Secretary of Treasury, wm. Windom, of Minnesota; Secretary of Navy, Benjamin F. Traoy, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri; Secretary of War, Redford Proctor, of Vermont; Postmaster-General, John Wansmaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, of Wissonsin.

Rain sadly damaged the decorations at Washington made for the inauguration, and dimmed the spiendors of the inaugural procesin which 50,000 men marched and which sion, in which 50,000 men marched and which 300,000 people viewed. The oath of office was duly administered, and it is now President Harrison and Vice-President Morton. The inaugural ball was a profound jam, such affairs always are, and not a few of those who eagerly anticipated its pleasures are now pondering the problem of Dickens' charity boy as he considered the alphabet, "whether it's worth was through so much to get so little." ing through so much to get so little.'

Twenty-five hundred persons attended the sale of California trotting stock held in the American Institute building, New York, on the 7th. A track one-sixth of a mile long had been laid in the building to give the animais a chance to exhibit their good points. It was the most important sale, in point of numbers and quality of this class of stock, ever held in the east. The amount realized numbers and quarry of this class of stock, ever held in the east. The amount realized from the first day's sales was \$123,425. Mascot, a two-year-old, by Stamboul, dam Minnahaba, with a record of a quarter of a mile in 38% seconds, was sold for \$26,000. The bids went at \$1,000 a clip till \$13,000 was bid, when the raise was \$500 on a bid up to \$25,000. Then J. H. Shultz, of Brooklyn, bid \$26,000 and took the Mascot.

Some very interesting statistics are made public by C. D. Wright's special report on dipublic by C. D. Wright's special report on divorce, which is very complete, covering 98 per cent of the population. The number of divorces in the 20 years up to 1886, is 328,716; 216,738 of which were granted to wives. The cause for which the greatest number of divorces granted was desertion, being 126,837, or 38 per cent; for drunkenness, 13,843 divorces were granted, but Commissioner Wright says these figures cannot in any sense represent the total number; in which intemperance is the total number in which intemperance is serious factor. In certain countles where the matter was especially investigated, intemperance was a direct or indirect cause in 20 per cent of the whole number of divorces granted in those counties.

One of the most rascally "trusts" on re ord is in process of completion among the growers of peanuts in the principal States which raise the edible, which are Georgia, North Carofina, Virginia, and Tennessee. The crop of 1887 was 4.000,000 bushels, and the consumption being but about 3.100,000, the surplus caused low rates to both grower and consumption. consumer. Growers now want to restrict production to 3,000,000 bushels, and talk about employing the methods of the coal barons to make their business profitable. But the consumption of peanuts is enormous, the nut is as necessary to the average American youth as necessary to the average American youth as gum, or coal, or sugar, or digarettes, and to combine to raise the price of one of the indispensable requisites to a happy existence by restricting the production is an outrage every lover of the well-roasted "goober" will bitterly resent. Such wrongs as these make anarchists.

Foreign.

Rioting Chinese at Shanghai burned the English consulate and attacked the American consulate, doing great damage.

England evidently desires to reclaim her title as "mistress of the seas." The building of 70 wessels, to cost £21,500,000, is under ideration by Parliament.

King Milan will abdicate the Servian throne in favor of his son, it is alleged, on account of his ili health. The young prince is a minor, and a regent will be appointed during his

Richard Piggott, the perjurer, who after confession of his forgeries of the Parnell let-ters, fled the country, committed suicide in a hotel at Madrid, Spain, just as he had been a note: at Madrid, Spain, Just as he had been arrested by the Spanish authorities at the request of the Ecglish embassy. Piggott asked permission to get his cloak from an antercom, and shot himself, dying instantly, a moment after entering the room.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale---Shorthorn Bull.

I offer for sale a young Shortborn bull, while one year old harch 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bell Alrdire 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual. C. C. WARNER,

BALINE, MICH

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

A Good Lot to Select From and

of Various Families. Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several families and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars.

WM. STEELE,

IONIA, MICH SHROPSHIRES WANTED

Ten or twenty fine bred ewes. Also a few head of choice recorded stock. Address H. C. PRATT,

Canandaigua, N. Y. BRIGHAM'S SOFT GROUND HORSE SHOE

With this shoe a horse is en-abled to walk over soft, boggy or mellow land where it would be impossible for him to go un-

LISCOMB BRIGHAM,
Patentee & Manuf'er, Decatur, Van Buren Co... Brigham's Horse Shoes are now arranged so as not to require calk upon the horse shoes. 1t

YOUNG ROMULUS FOR SALE. Norman Stallion,

bay, four years, weight about 1,400 lbs. W. F. SHEDD, 145 James St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HILAND CHIEF.

This celebrated Clydesdale stallion for sale cheap, for one-half his value. He is a very fine stallion in every way and sold for no fault. DR. W. A. GIBSON, JACKSON, MICH

IMPROVED EXCELSION EXCELSION INCUBATOR



QUINCY, ILLINOIS. CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE.

Ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Hay, Crais, Wool, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Veg-ctables, or anything you have to us. Can sell shipment at highest market price. No waiting for money after goods are sold. Write for prices, tags and shipping directions. ommission Merchants, 174 S. Water St., Chicago. REFERENCE-Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago. m9-St

## LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS, MONROE NURSERY, MONROE, MICH.

## **AUCTION SALE**

MARCH 25 Commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

Commencing at 10 clock F. M.

14 head of well bred Shorthorns, with the cele
brated DUKE OF CLAYRIDGE (Vol. 26, No
55520), sired by Duke of Crow Farm, belonging to
Wm. Ball, No. 38382. Dam out of a cow tracing
to imp. Young Phyllis. All cows and helfers it
calf or calves by their side Four bulls, three
ready for service this spring. TERMS—Seven months time at seven per cent interest, if paid when due, if not 10 per cent from date, on good approved bank notes.

Free conveyances from Muir will meet the D.,
G. H. & M. and D., L. & N. roads at noon.

FOR SALE

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

JOS. SYKES.

Standard and Trotting Bred and

Clydesdale Stallions, AT AUCTION! AT FLINT, MICH , Thursday, March 21, 1889,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., Tecumseh, 2:28; Hayes, can beat 2:30; Mambrino Gift Jr., can trot in 2:35; Mambrino Flint, extra park and ceach horse, superior stock getter. All sired by Mambrino Gift, 2:20 Also Sallor Boy, 2 years old, can beat 2:36, sired by Dauntless; dam by Louis Napoleon, sire of Jerome Eddy 2:16. Also one grade Clydesdale staliton.

This stock must be sold to close an estate.

Horses on exhibition at the stables, near fair grounds in civy of F int.

SALE POSITIVE. For catalogues and further particulars address JOHN W. FOSTER, Trustee.

Clearing Out Sale

OF FINE BREEDING.

Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address **EVERYTHING GOES!** 

Shorthorn Cattle, Poland-China Hogs, Shropshire and Merino Sheep, Farm Horses, etc.

As I intend renting my farm I have determined to sell by auction all the live stock and machinery now kept on it. The stock includes: Eighteen Head of Shorthorn Cattle, Fifteen Pure Bred Poland-China Sows,

150 High Grade Merino Sheep, Twenty Full Blood Shropshire Ewes, One Registered Shropshire Ram, Eight Good Farm Horses,

AND THE IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallion Gen. Johnston 5033 Also a lot of Agricultural Implements and Machinery of the most approved description, including two threshing machines with traction engines. There are also a choice lot of seed oats, of the Welcome and White Canada Russian varieties, and a quantity of two-rowed Barley. The sale w.ll take place on the farm, near Bancroft on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th. barley. Sale of stock begins at 1 p. m., sharp.
Parties from a distance will be met at Durand
or Bancroft, the evening before or on the day of
sale, and taken care of. TERMS OF SALE .- All sums under \$5, cash; over that sum and under \$200, eight months' credit. Over \$200, one year's credit with interest

Catalogues will be out shortly and can be had in application to I. L. MILLS,

at 7 per cent.

Bancroft, Mich. **AUCTION SALE** 

I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, in harlotte, Eaton Co., Mich., at Chas. Aull's sale

THURSDAY, March 14th, 1889, Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.,
15 head of well bred and useful Shorthorns, 10
cow- and heifers; ave yearling bulls; 12 head of
"Healy" proof Young Marys, of the Argyle
branch of Wm. Curtis & Sous breed-ng, nearly
all sired by Gentle Duke 14th 51778, a Bates
topped "Phyllis" from same herd. Cows
with calves at side or in calf to roan
Ducbess bull Earl of Brant 86226, sired by Duke
of Branc 55478, dam by 38th Duke of Oxford
(33597). Good individuals, red or red and white,
well wintered, and under five years of age with well wintered, and under five years of age one exception. Every animal guaranteed represented.

TERMS—Seven months time at eight per cent interest on good bankable paper, with discount of three per cent for cash. Sale positive, as it will be held under cove

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J. A. MANN, Auctioneer. SPRINGBROOK FARM DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

Shorthorn Cattle -AND-MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape then at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia

AT HEAD OF HERD! Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring.

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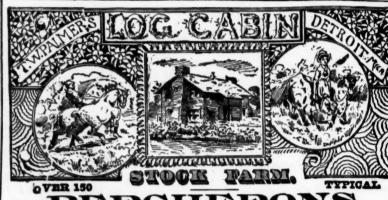


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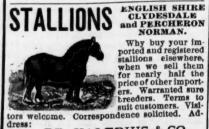
Two good young Shorthorn bulls. One a Knightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renick Rose of Sharon, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or blemish. Address C. E. WAKEMAN,

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OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELIANWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. add, dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention, 136 26 TO BE TROTTED

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sale. All stock recorded and of popular families,
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breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock
for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. aux2-28 ERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. For catalogues apply to Isaac Marston, Detroit, Mich., or to Spencer Knapp, Kawkawlin Mich., mr31:1y

MITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. \$30-1y A J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn As cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jersey, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Dur. Alexis strains. Fedro Star 11336, son of Petro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merin Shan A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm haif a mile north of siation. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

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C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil-liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough-bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited. je17-1y

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E. LOOKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sneep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breede; of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough ed Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermon registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ran Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited.

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> O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawes Co., bree of vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Snropshire Sheep.

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Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
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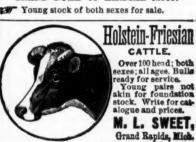
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and other high bred sorts. At the head of the erd being the five Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

Place,

Young Mary,

Moss Rose,



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families.

Holstein-Friesian cattle, selected from T. G.
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Bennington. Shiawassee County. Mich. BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading sairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

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Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor respondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-sented.

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BLAND HOME STO CK PARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan About 200 pure-bred animals on hand. Prices reasonable; terms easy. Horses guaranteed breeders.

Large catalogue with history of the breed free by mail.

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other Establishment in the World offers such Advantages to the Purchaser. PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY!

Clydesdales & English Shires.

LARGEST IMPORTERS IN THE WORLD Have imported in 1883 considerably more Shires than any other firm in America and more than double the number of Clydesdales brought across by any firm on the coutinent. For proof of this see official statements. More premiums awarded our sock at Chicago than any other exhibitor of any breed. Over fifty actual prize winners now on hand for sale reasonably. Present stock, 190 stallions ready for service. New importation arrived Jan. 22, 1889. Our business being extensive and our buying facilities unequalled, we can offer a larger selection and better value than any other importers. Intending buyers will consult tief own interests by calling on us before purchasing elsewhers. Satisfaction

GALBRAITH BROS.,

CLEARS SI500 ANNUALLY.

PONTIAC, MICH

C. S. SCOFIELD.

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MICHIGAN STATE FAIR SEPT. 16th to 20th, 1889. Under the rules of the Michigan Horse Breeder ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 15th.

For 2 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100 For 3 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100 For 4 year olds—Entry fee \$20, Society adds \$100 JOE. C. STERLING, SECRETARY



-AND-

C. F. R. BELLOWS. YPSILANTI, MICH

Port Huron, Mich

Todd Improved the step have been crowned king in the Show Rina of the Show Rina of the seen a very fine flocs of Shropehire sheep. For circular containing ful particulars address S. H. TODD, Wakeman, O. '88-Summit Poultry Farm.-'88

LACED WYANDOTTES. E DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle ofmo-popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6850) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at head of herd. A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at \$2 per 18

THOMAS FOSTER, Bim Grove Stock Farm Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 3d at head), Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Glit, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL.

For the Michigan Farmer. A DAY IN THE HARVEST FIELD.

BY JESSE GATES.

I stood in thought upon a tower, and looked forth o'er the land, Saw waving fields at that sweet time in beauty on each hand;

The hour was early morning, when the eart was all aglow

With growing light that lit each glen and cast on

That heavenly halo that doth paint the earth in fairest forms,

And makes it seem each patron saint has helped to bless the morn.

The fields were white with ripened grain, that

swayed with every breeze, Whose graceful stalks 'neath sun and rain the farmer's eye doth please.

The lowing herds, the bleating flocks, were housed in sheltered nooks, The birds sang sweet from trees and rocks along

the charming brooks. The sun arose. I heard the clang of farmers

breakfast bell. From every point as each maid rang, from hill top, va'e and dell;

Then forth each busy patron starts with reaper, rake and man,

Each one prepared to do his part with willing The silence that had reigned before, was broken

by the noise Of reaper's clink, and shouts of men, and songs

of happy boys.

The golden grain falls 'neath the knife, is rake.

in gavels brown, The merry binders, full of life, come after

round and round; The hours pass on, the field is spread with sheaves in countless rows, The sun is now quite overhead, and like a fur-

nace glows, The workmen now with wakeful ear list for the gladsome call,

That bids them come and take the cheer pre pared for one and all; And now they're seated round the board, their

happy meal to take, With hearty food so freely stored, and flanked

by pie and cake. They pass the hour of rest at noon, then to the

In double quick; there is a gloom, and dampness in the air, The gathering clouds are in the west, the thunder

mutters low, The workmen spring and do their best, and soon there's row on row Of sheaves that dot the stubble plain in platoons

fair and trim. Prepared to shed the falling rain, and stand the

When all is done, with streaming brows they to the barn repair, And rest themselves upon the mow, safe from

the watery air. Prepared when morning breaks again to take the field once more

And do their duty there like men, and do it o'e Such is the life the farmer leads, and from him

day by day We take our living as we need, and must for e'er

and aye.

#### MARCH.

The keen north wind pipes loud; Swift scuds the flying cloud: Light lies the new fallen snow. The ice-clad eaves drip slow. For glad spring has begun, And to the ardent sun The earth, long time so bleak, Turns a frost-bitten cheek. Through the clear sky of March Blue to the topmost arch, Swept by the New Year's gales, The crow, barsh-clamoring, sails By the swift river's flood The willow's golden blood Mounts to the highest spray, More vivid day by day; And fast the maples now Orimson through every bough, And from the alder's crown Swing the long catkins brown. Gone is the Winter's pain Though sorrow still remain; Though eyes with tears be wet, The voice of our regret We hush to hear the sweet The Heavenly Father wise Looks in the saddened eyes Of our unworthiness, Yet doth He cheer and bless Doubt and Despair are dead Hope dares to raise her head And whispers of delight The snowdrops by the door Lift upward, sweet and pure. Their delicate bells, and soon In the calm blaze of noon, By lowly window-sills Will laugh the daffodills!

### Miscellaneous.

### THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

Mrs. Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes in the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window came the sound of mowers whetting their scythes, blended with the call of the robin and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson; indeed, everything irritated her that day.

To begin at the beginning, Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boardingschool. She had always fancied she would marry some famous artist or scholar, who mulberry ware, and the home generally. nice in their home, and she'd have got 'em to be prompted by her friend, who tells her would take her to Rome and Venice, where | The unfinished butter got beaten savagely she might live in a perpetual dream of at the thought. beauty. She so loved beautiful things! But, contrary to all her preconceived notions, she married Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer, and instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompsons for generations.

Robert Thompson was a working farme as well as a practical man, and all his peo ple worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected his wife to work. She took to it gleefully; she had not been brought up with high notions by any means; and at first the work did not seem so much. But every experienced lady knows how the work seems to accumulate in a plain farmer's household as years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one woman servant was kept; and Mrs. Robert Thompson grew to find that she helped at nearly everything, save perhaps the roughest of the dered; she used to be so sweet-tempered. labor. In place of lounging in elegant foreign studies, or gliding down famed canals Thompson nursed her wrath. Robert was

and streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheese to make, and poultry to rear, and dinners to cook in the long, low-ceiled kitchen, and the thousand and one cares upon her shoulders that make up a busy household.

The matter to-day which had put her se very much out was this: A sewing club had recently been established in the neighborhood. There was much distress among the peor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing club, to make a few clothes for the nearly naked children. The farmers' wives had joined it-Mrs. Thompson among others. They met at stated intervals, taking the different houses in rotation; dining at home at 12, assembling at 1 o'clock, and working steadily for several hours.

It was surprising now much work go done; how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the long afternoons. In less than a month it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to receive the company-for the first time -and she naturally began to consider ways and means. For they met for an entertainment as well as for sewing-tea in the afternoon, a grand meal later, when the stitching was over.

What was Mrs. Tho upson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She had long wanted some new white ware; she wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the village crockery shop, had a lovely set for sale-white, with a delicate sprig of convolvuli and fuchsias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.

"What's the matter with the old ones?" he asked.

"Look at them," she answered. "The are frightfully old and shabby." "I dare say the food will taste as well of

them as off Grover's set of white ware." "But there's not half enough. We have as good as none left."

"Mother had some best china. Where is

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two on the table together." " Why not?"

"Oh, Robert! Look at this. It is the shabbiest old lot ever seen."

"'Twas good enough for mother." Mrs. Robert Thompson disdained to mak comment.

"You'd not have thought of this but for the sewing circle having to come here. If they can't come and eat from such dishes as we've got, they are welcome to stay away.' There were tears in Mrs. Toompson's eyes, but she crowded them bravely back.

He took his hat to go out to his mowing. "We really want the things, Robert. Those at Grover's store are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle. Do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep 'em for all us: I've got no money to waste on fine china," re turned the farmer. "By the way," looking back from the door, "Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I want to get the south meadow down to-day if I can; it's a famous crop; so I shall bring them is to dinner. Oh, and the Hubbards want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words Mr. Robert Thompson long, weary day's work, darkened and made thing, perhaps, but it is the little things of

Existence seemed very bare and homely to Jane Thompson that summer day. With her love of ease and beauty and symmetry, how rude and coarse and hard looked all her surroundings. It was only one long monotonous round of homely toil, unrelieved by any of the little sweetnesses and graces that might make even toil pleasant. She did not often think of it, but she remembered that day with the faintest little air of regret, that she might have been differently situated, and as she looked up to the pretty French cottage on the hill, embowered in a perfect forest of blossoming vines, caught the cool gleam of urn and fountain, something like a sigh trembled on her lips.

"Squire Burnham's wife does not have to beg for a paltry bit of money to set out her table decently," she thought, rebelliously.

What business had she to marry Robert Thompson, she asked herself, her slender wrist beating away at the butter for the Hubbards. For in the green and gloomy light in which Mrs. Thompson looked at things to-day, she quite forgot the fact that she had fallen in love with the honest, steady, and good looking young farmer, choosing him in preference to Joe Burnham, whom she might have had. Joe had a patrimony of his own-\$200 a year at least-and a good bit of land, which he rented, and was called "Squire," as his father had been before him. He wanted to marry Jane Lawrence, and she would not; likes and dislikes can not be controlled, and she cared more for Robert Thompson's little finger than for the whole of poor, undersized Joe. Mrs. Thompson, this weary day, was furiously envying her. Mrs. Burnham would paint since Grandfather Thompson's day." come amidst the rest of the sewing club, too, and see the miserable shabbiness of the

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man, only thoughtless. He was a type of ever sorry?" a very large class, more especially farmers. who do not feel the need of life's rugged pathway being smoothed with flowers.

Absorbed in his stock, his crops, his money-getting, he did not realize how onotonous was his wife's life at home He had his recreations, the weekly market; gossip with his brother farmers; politics. She had nothing but work and care. He did not realize the truth that the worn. shabby home told upon her; that she needed some brightening to come to it as a yearngone on, she grew dissatisfied at heart, hard- blind heedlessness. ly understanding what she wished for or what she did not wish; the intensely, unlovely, prosy, dull life somewhat souring her spirits. Now and again, when she gave back a short or bitter retort, Robert won-

All through the long forenoon Mrs.

care who knew it. She would not have the sewing club at the farm, come what might. The potatoes got boiled; the big piece of beef was simmering on the fire. Before 12 o'clock had struck she saw her husband and his two friends coming through the orchard, with red and hungry faces. Mr. Thompson always wanted his dinner boiling hot, and she hastened to lay the cloth in the cool room off the kitchen. Frank and Charlie. her two boys, came rushing in from school, each striving to claim her attention. She was tired, heated and very cross,

"Why isn't dinner ready?" demanded Mr. Thompson, not seeing it actually on the table when he entered. "I told you we had no time to waste to day," he added from her face and the shade from her eyes angrily, in his anger and hunger. "If I and heart. She forgot that she was hadn't anything to do all the forenoon but tired or that the day was hot; she only te get dinner I'd have it ready in time, I thought how kind Robert was, and what a

A bitter retort was springing to her lips, but ere it could be spoken Charlie clamorously interposed, pushing his new copy-book before her eyes. "Look, mother! I am going into sen

tences now, like Frank. It's my first copy. The master wrote it; and he said I was to get it by heart, too, and always remember it. Do read it, mother," Mrs. Thompson, her arms full of the cracked mulberry plates, paused a moment

to let her eyes fall on the new copy. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," was what she read. It was not that the proverb was new; she had read it scores of times; but there was something in its appropriateness to the present moment that felt like a cool. sweet wind on her heated pulses. "I will have it ready in a moment, Rob

ert," she said, quietly. Mr. Robert Thompson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over

it when they got in to dinner. "It doesn't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friends, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep indoors this weather have an easy time of it; they don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Tnompson wondered whether this enough for any amount of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing day, and Mollie must not be called.

" This butter must have been kept in th kitchen; it's like oil," said Mr. Thompson "I took it out of the cellar since you came n; I will go down and get you some more, if you think I had better," was the reply given pleasantly.

"Never mind. Well, I declare! Do you call this meat boiled?" went on Mr. Thompson, as he began to carve. "It's harder than a rock. If meat has to be cooked pretty fresh this weather, it needn't be like this." "I've tried to make it nice, Robert," she said, striving to choke down a rising sob as

well as an angry word. Mr. Thompson, aroused by a quiver in the tone, looked at his wife; his friends looked at one another. She sat down at length

but could not eat. Mr. Thompson finished his meal in silence. He was watching his wife's face; there was something in it that he did not underad marched off, leaving his wife to her stand-a kind of patient, hopeless look, as if she cared no longer to struggle onward. distasteful by her disappointment. She was The old mulberry ware did look dingy on both grieved and angry. It was a little the snowy white tablecloth, almost too bad for these chums of his to sit down to. He

> wondered he had never thought of that before. Robert Thompson grew thoughtful. He passed into the kitchen when they were going out again-now hot and stifling it felt with that big fire, as bad as the south meadow. His wife had been in it cooking. that must have made her face scarlet. In doors was not so comfortable a place after all, if you had hot work to do, was the idea that flitted through his mind. And perhaps

best was but a delicate woman. A fresh, cool breeze had sprung up from the south, as he went out, walking slowly, but the sun was burning hot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brows; and in that moment the voices of his comrades came toward him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade

"I never pitied a woman so much in my life," quoth one of them. "She works like a slave, and does not get even a 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse, he thinks, I suppose, women

must be the same." "Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Lawrence made a mistake when she said yes to his asking," said the other. 'Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's t like Thompson does. She's over sensitive-delicate; any lady but she would have turned long ago and bid him give her proper help. He won't make his money out of her many years, if he don't take better care of

"Ah, she'd better have took Joe Burnham. The Lawrences used to have things so still if she'd married Joe. His wife's Jones, I wonder whether Thompson's wife's Was she? The unconscious comments of

these, his warm friends, came crushing down on Robert Thompson's heart and brain like a bolt of fire. That she rejected Burnham for him he knew, when she came nome to the old homestead and took care of his invalid mother. Tenderly had she done it, too. Could she be wearing out her life in hard work for him; she, the mother of his boys; she whom he loved well, for all his churlishness? Robert Thompson stole away;

The afternoon wore on toward evening Mrs. Thompson had finished her indoor work-the washing up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight-and was going in with an armful of fine things the sound of wheels made her look round.

springing from his cart and lifting down around unhesitatingly. How I pited her, carefully a large hamper. "But I didn't order it, Mr. Grover," she

rejoined, in rather a frightened voice. "The master did, though. Mr. Thomp son came down this afternoon and said the things was to come up to you at once.

There's the dinner set you admired and a tea set as well. Where shall I put 'em?" "Bring them in, please," she answered, rather faintly. He did as he was bid and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson sat down by the hamper of crockery and cried as if her heart would break. They were magical tears, too, for they washed all the weariness and despair wicked woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squire Burnham. Then she unpacked the treasures, pulling them out from amid the hay, and singing softly all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware! with its clear opaque white, and here and there a

delicate tracing of fuchsias or convolvulus. Mr. Thompson came in and found her in the midst. "What is it, Jennie?" he asked -the old fond name he used to call her.

"Oh, Robert!" taking a step toward him. He opened his arms and drew her close to his heart, kissing her as fondly and tenderly as he ever had in the days of his courtship. "I have been a brute, little wife," he whis pered, huskily. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Forgive you? Oh, Robert! I never was so happy in my life! I have been to blame. I have not been so patient and kind as I might."

"Yes, you have. You've been an angel compared with me; but that is all over now. did not think, Jennie; 1 did not, indeed." "But-Robert -- "

"You shall have more help in the houseanother servant. We'll get her in, Jennie, long before the sewing club night come round."

"Oh, Robert, how kind you are! I feel s light as a bird." "And you are, almost," he answered,

smiling a little sadly as he looked into her eager face. "We'll all turn over a new was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet leaf, Jane. Heaven knows I did not mean to be cruel." "Robert, you were never that." "Well-we'll let it be; bygones shall be

bygones, if you will. Oh, and I forgot to say that I saw Leeds this afternoon. It's a very dull time just now, the poor fellow says, without a job on hand; so I thought I'd give him one. They'll be here to begin to-morrow morning."

"You-are-not going to have the house one up?" she exclaimed, in wild surprise. "Every square inch of it. And, once the painting and that's finished, we'll see what else we can do to make it look a little bit brighter."

She hardly believed it: she burst into

"And I have been so wicked!" she cried. Only to-day I had quite wicked thoughts. Robert. I was envying Mrs. Burnham; I was feeling angry with everybody. It was the discouragement, Robert."

"Yes, it was the discouragement," he said, quite humbly. "We will do better for the future, Jane; I'll try another plan." She cried silently for a minute longer; soft, happy tears; feeling that light had superseded darkness.

"And it has all risen from me trying to carry out for a bit that blessed proverb, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath!" " she murmured. "Robert, did you ever before see such lovely white ware?"

### Women Gamb'ers,

Do you see that little, white-haired woman at the trente-et-quarante table, with piles of gold and bank notes scattered around her in such confusion that you wonthe work was overmuch for his wife, who at which her neighbors? She wears the biggest diamonds in the room and plays the most she has any money left or can borrow any of her friends.

That lady at the table near the centre of bank," must now have a piece of hangman's rope around her neck, although it is said of us never possess. It is all very pretty that last year she lost £8,000; but she is and affecting, but the heiress in real life rich, and it does not matter so much to her as to the girl beyond, who risks her all and loses, and then with a look sad to see upon so young a face searches vainly in her purse for another five-franc piece with which to try it again. Will she learn wisdom from have the bans proclaimed; the vanished gold wife, especially one who keeps his folks to her defeat to-day? Not at all. She has returns of itself, there is a scene, there are tasted the poison which is working like madness in her brain, and if she cannot borrow she will perhaps pawn some of her jewelry or dresses and come again to-morrow hoping to do better than to-day. Were she her; she'll run down fast. Awfully changed a man she might at last, when irretrievably Squire Burnham found another wife, and she is; she looks as faded as the old house ruined, possibly kill herself. But she is a rooms-and they haven't seen a coat of weman, and as such holds her life more sacred. Down at the end of the table is a not know when she has lost or won, and has where to put her money, and when to take just gone out in her pony shay. I say, it up. Pitiable spectacle of womanhood, with bleared eyes and shaking hands, which scarce can hold the gold she is squandering so wantonly!

But to me she is not so pitiable as that fair young English girl whom I have watched for a week, and by whom I stood when she made her first venture with a five-franc piece and lost! But there were more in her purse, and with the exclamation, "I must win!" she put them down one after another until she struck a fortunate number and got back all she had lost, while I could not help from the average girl, and in another parthinking that it would have been far better he could bear his thoughts no longer and he for her if every drop of the ball had been ing want of life, and so, as the years had | felt that he could almost kill himself for his | against her. She was so pretty and sweet to look at, and apparently so fresh and innocent, that I felt irresistably drawn toward her, and watched day after day as she become more and more accustomed to the place, and, alas, more accustomed to the unhealthy moral atmosphere she was breathshe had taken from the clothes-line, when ing. It seemed to take the freshness from the misfortunes of others. But La Roche

for I knew that no girl could sit at a gambling table, side by side and shoulder to shoulder with some of the worst men and practicing ourselves, that sentiment which women in the world and leave the place as pure as she entered.

Beside her was her mother, with a face more like a Madonna than a gambler at after day, and night after night, losing and winning, winning and losing, and when Sunday came, there was not in church a and 11 o'clock at night, had found at the gaming table, and, saddest of all. I heard she was there again on Sunday afternoon, almost before the prayer she had said in the morning had died on her lips. At Monte Carlo there is no Sunday so far as the Casino s concerned. The concerts, which are free, and the play go on as usual. The trains come loaded from Nice and Mentone, and the tables are just as crowded with anxious, feverish, excited people as if there were no God and no commandment to keep His Sabbath holy. - Springfield Republican.

The Heiress. In the mind of every one, however intel igent, lurks the mandragora-root of some infirm prejudice. And among prejudices few are more infirm vet more enduring than one created a few years after the beginning of the present era by a paradoxist named Juvenal. In the bath, in the circus, in the forum, in brief wheresoever a listener could be found, this gentleman was accustomed to declare that a rich woman was a nuisance and a rest. If the Roman was right, then extraordinary it is that the pest which he denounced is not more contagious. In proportion to the population rich women are few, and they belong, as a rule, to that class which the directory describes as "wid." Against the relict of a dear departed the prejudice alluded to may, for all of the present writer, continue to endure to the end of time, but as to her daughter, the heiress, hola, messieurs, chapeaux bas.

The heiress may be divided into two distinct types—the heiress as she is imagined

and the heiress as she is. The heiress as she is, is pretty even when she is plain, and when a plain heiress is pretty she is the prettiest girl in the world. The eyes of her check-book are bluer, deeper, more alluring even than those of Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel"-they draw on sight. However dark her hair may be, the glisten of gold is in it. Her voice has notes that are never protested. Her taste is so artistic that with a pen-stroke she can charm. And such is her wealth that she can afford to do what no other woman is permitted-she can wear last season's bon

As she walks abroad she differs singularly from the heiress of the imagination. That lady is the prey of adventurers, from whose enterprises, after a succession of thrilling escapades, she is ultimately and happily rescued. The real heiress may marry s title or braid St. Catharine's tresses, but in either event her existence is as humdrum as our own. The young person with whom fiction has made us familiar is leve-sick as a guitar, the other too sensible not to know when she is stupid. Men die because they cannot help it, wo

men marry for the same reason. When the heiress first hears the march of Lohengri in her dreams, her people do their best to drown the music. To their thinking the evocator of the march alluded to is an individual who has made up his mind that the easiest way to make money is to marry it. In this they may be wrong or right, but the validity of their opinion does not constitute one of those impediments to matrimony which are recognized by church, society, or heiresses either. It is with the man that

the difficulty lies. In spite of the old French adage that gentleman can always accept money from der how she knows which are hers and his king and from his lady-love, men, in the absence of a tangible quid pro quo of their own, are nowadays extremely unwilling to recklessly, undaunted by evil eyes or any receive from a sweetheart anything save her other eyes. She is a Duchess, who last year own fair hand. Love, we know, prefers lost 17,000 francs in one night. This year contrasts to similitudes, but when the conshe will lose as much or more and next year trast is between a big bank account and a come again, and keep coming as long as small one, it is unpalatable as red wine in a green glass. Few there are that can drain it without a qualm. On the stage the indigent hero prefers death. He goes off to the room, at whom the croupiers look dis- battle and returns in the next act. Death approvingly, as if afraid she will "break the he had indeed encountered, but it is the death of that opportune uncle which the rest knows a trick worth two of that. She tells her lover that she is ruined, that a trustee has taken her dower, the Montreal express as well, and behold he is on his knees at once. In that position it is easy enough to upbraidings, tears even, but finally forgiveness and two hearts that beat as one.

This little stratagem is, parenthetically, one that has done good service in testing a lover's singleness of purpose. If, during the trial, he holds himself as one who truly loves should do, then indeed may a suspicious maiden leave every doubt behind. But speaking generally, an artifice of this woman so old or blind, or both, that she does kind is unnecessary. Some of our young men may live on a dollar a day and dream of a million, but they are not fortune-hunters by profession; and as for the young women, every traveler who touches our shore tells us they are the most enchanting that exist. As a matter of fact, we are only too anxious to marry them. If they happen to have money, well and good. It is an appanage, perhaps, but never a bait. The heiress is aware of all this, and car-

ries herself accordingly. Her opportunities of picking and choosing are of the best and -considered as a class, she is not in the hurry to get married that the unobservant give her credit for being. In this she differs ticular as well-as she is her own mistress she need deny herself nothing, and vet through a constitutional peculiarity no one is less extravagant than she. Being used to money, she knows its value, and she knows, too, that the uniquest luxury that money can give is in giving that money away. La Rochefoucauld took pleasure in saying that we are all strong enough to bear

selfish and unreasonable, and she did not Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, modest look, and met the eyes of those enough for that, and in the matter of almsgiving she is deliciously, femininely weak.

And that virtue which we admire so much in our neighbor and are so diffident about is the New Testament told in a phrase, charity and compassion to others, is the sole excuse of her wealth. Without it, as Prudhon bawled at the socialists. Property is Monte Carlo. And there they were, day theft. In this respect she has a duty to perform. She may neglect it and yet carry her wealth very well. But before the day comes when her mouth is closed by a handful of more devout worshipper than that young earth, to her own cost she will have learned girl whom for days, 12 o'clock in the morning that poverty may be serener than riches, as tears are more hallowed than mirth. - Oncea- Week.

#### Women and Marriage. Whatever may be said in the way of ex-

ceptions, it becomes clearer to women that marriage, as it stands, brings to them heavier burdens, drearier lives, more of suffering, more of worry, more of sorrow than celibacy, says Bessie Bramble in the Pittsburg Despatch. As a way to secure a home and make a living regardless of the love that alone makes it sacred, anything were better. No state of servitude could be more galling or more destructive to the joys of freedom. In the old days when an "old maid" was under the ban, when a woman who was not married was looked upon as one who, through lack of beauty or want of attractiveness or good qualities, had failed to please a man, women entered upon loveless marriages through fear of the world's dread laugh, or the stigma of the name, or the fear of poverty. But no such bugaboos frighten women into bonds now-a-days. They have tasted of the delights of freedom, the joys of independence. The woman now who has means of her own to be comfortable looks with pity on the sisters who struggle along in marriage and are worn out by its carking cares and burdens. Would I not be a blooming idiot"-said a bright young woman, with her salary of \$1,500 a year, and more in prospect-"to resign my place and get married to struggle along in housekeeping for nothing a week, to tie myself down to a nursery, to wrestle with the servant question, to wear myself out in a steaming kitchen, and all for what -for a man? Bah! Don't mention it. I have my hours of work, which I enjoy; have my own money to spend as I please; I have my vacations, my trips of pleasure with congenial friends; I come, and go, or stay, with no man nagging at me, or bossing me; I have my own little home where no Queen of Sheba could be happier. Wouldn't I be a sublime fool to get married? Surrender, diseases being world wide—the manufacturwill I, when the right man comes along? At | er is resolved to push the merit of Warner's all events, if I do, the man I marry will have Log Cabin Sarsaparilla to the front because to be up to the top notch of a man, mark of its splendid blood purifying properties

That's the way the girls are beginning to spring-time system renovator. talk of marriage. And no wonder, with the awful examples of the failures in marriage all around. With their talent for home- sides her many acts of kindness, is said to making and housekeeping, and their ability have contributed much valuable information to interest themselves in the every day du- to the log cabin home concerning the success. ties of life, women who remain single for ful methods employed by the Indians is the whatever cause are never so forlorn, or treatment of disease, and it matters little lonely, or at loss as old bachelors who are in whether the alleged relationship between the sere and yellow leaf-especially those who have burned the candle at both ends in their youth. The picture of these old codgers as they

haunt hotels and hang along in society, is laughable to most people, but there is a pathos about the old fellows that excites in houses of reeds, they had constitutions of ympathy. They do not like to hang back or be counted out, but the fact remains that have constitutions of reeds." they can no longer keep up with the procession. Nobody wants to talk with them, they are too short and prosy; nobody wants | ply, the healthier is the inmate of the house, to listen to their interminable old stories; be it palace or cottage, Too often the very nobody has patience with their cranks and wealth of a house builder militates against crotchets. The time seems to be coming when to be an old bachelor will be so opprobrious, as subject to ridicule, as much a point for satires, and subject of jokes as once was perched on a rocky hill-side, will have every

A man who grows old in a single state is generally morose and fretful and sour and embittered and tault-finding, says Dr. Johnson, and he further asserts that though matrimony may have some pains, celibacy has few pleasures. Marriage should be a matter of personal choice for both parties. But as a divine institution, a dictate of the law of love and nature, the single man and are easily pierced by that volatile fluid which celibate woman both miss something of the

"For marriage rightly understood Gives to the tender and the good, A paradise below."

But the "old bachelor" misses more than the woman as age creeps on. A man is a handy thing to have in a house, but an old maid can enjoy a paradise without him. Not so the old bachelor. He has to be taken in and done for. And the older he grows, and the more lonely he becomes, the more he realizes he should have married, before the frosts had settled upon his head, or time had stamped him as an old stager.

#### Flood's Revenge. At one peried during the early life ef

a liquor store. A reference to this fact cost pants. Ralston, the California banker, his fortune and incidentally his life. One of Flood's strongest passions was revenge, as illustrated in this story: Ralston, a great California financier, the leading bull of the San President of the Bank of California, had a disagreement with Flood and O'Brien on some business matter. In a moment of anger he spoke on the floor of the Exchange such a manner as shall tend in the future to in a disparaging way of the two, and especially of Flood. He closed his remarks with the expression, "Let them take care lest I send them, dead broke, to again peddle whisky over the bar." The words were soon carried to Flood. His pale face in an instant became suffused with anger. He said nothing, but from that day a bitter, relentless war against Ralston was kept up. It was not a war of recrimination, not a war of vioence. It was a silent war in which millions were the weapons, and the issue of which meant financial death. Ralston, confident in his mental and financial power, finally stumbled into financial ambuscades set for him. One day there was a great crash; ruin came sweeping down upon him from every side, and the holder of his paper, the one who was pressing him to his downfall, was the hated Flood. Flood foreclosed and saying that we are all strong enough to bear the saying that we are all strong enough to bear the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our took possession, relentless in his revenge, alike of private residence and of bank. The foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others. But La Roche-foucauld, for all his cleverness, forgot our being the misfortunes of others.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Is Harrison a Son of Pocahontas? It is popularly believed that Presiden Harrison is descended from Pocahonta

and from the Parliamentary soldier and regicide General Thomas Harrison, who was executed in 1660. Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, manifested a friendliness for the early white set tlers of Virginia when she was but a girl The story of how she saved the life of Can tain John Smith, who had been captured and

condemned to death by her father—how she, on several occasions, made known to the settlers their danger when about to be attack. ed-is well known to all acquainted with the early history of America. Her subsequent marriage with John Rolfe, an Englishmanher removal to England where a son was born, from whom numerous wealthy families of Virginia claim descent—is the basis of the opinion that President Harrison is one her descendants.

Whether this be true or not it is, however, well-known that President Harrison is a descendant of a noted family, distinguished alike in peace and war. The name of Harrison is already indelibly written upon the pages of American history, for Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison—the ninth President of the United States—was the grandfather of Gen, Ben. Harrison. The election of another member of the

Harrison family is but another proof of the prevailing disposition of the public to return to healthy administration of public affairs so characteristic of the earlier years of government. A similar desire has been manifested for a revival of earlier manners and customs in many various ways, of which mention in particular can be made of the prevailing demand for those old time preparations which were so successfully employed in the prevention and cure of the ills and ailments which frequented the early log-cabin homes.

After much inquiry and research a noted manufacturer has procured the original methods used in their preparation and again, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, the public is possessed of those well-known preparations for the cure of oughs, colds, consumption in its early stages, blood disorders, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility and other common disorders.

Notwithstanding the large amount of time, attention and expense which the manufacture of Warner's Safe Cure demandsits well-known reputation as the only remedy for the prevention and cure of kidney and great value as a household remedy and

Pocahontas, during her life-long friendship for the white settlers of Virginia, beherself and the President be true or not for the name of Pocahontas is already immor-

### Ventilating Our Homes.

An old writer says: "When men lived oak: when they live in houses of

Evidently the truth inculcated is that the better the air and the more bountiful its suphis splendid mansion becoming that ideal home of comfort that it should be, and the inmate of some wretched, leaky little hovel, advantage over such a one as regards vigor

of body and elasticity of spirits. Science tells us that there is a needed respiration for the walls of our houses, and that, fortunately for us, whether conscious of it or not, the materials of which our modern houses are made admit of the passage of air in a greater or less degree. Brick, stone, wood and mortar, solid as they look to us,

Such is the elasticity of air that, fortunately for us, a slight force only is needed to put and keep it in motion. The difference of 20 degs. Fahrenheit in temperature between outdoor air and indoor air will cause the passage of about eight cubic feet of air each hour through every square yard of wall surface made of brick. A plastered wall also admits of the free passage of air, and actually serves as an efficient filter by arresting the progress of dust or any of those particles -often injurious-with which the atmos-Heat is the great motor for ventilation,

whether natural or artificial, and the great problem in winter is to introduce a sufficient quantity of pure warmed air to make one's James C. Flood, the "Bonanza King" of room comfortable without attendant draughts California, he and his partner O'Brien kept that shall imperil the health of their occu-

Open fireplaces, whether the fuel consumed in them be wood or coal, are among the very best ventilators that we have, and yet the question of expense is bringing them more and more into disuse. But there is no Francisco mining-stock market, and the need to be discouraged on that score, because the eyes of all practical people are being opened to the importance of combining the twin forces of heat and ventilation in prolong life as well as render it more comfortable and enjoyable.

### Catarrh Cured

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

query, "Who was Martin Luther, and what is meant by the Papal Bull?" He answered: Martin Luther was the first Pretestant who believed in Christianity, and the Papal Bull was a small figure, closely resembling the Golden Calf, which was burned in the market

March YES, SHE

she went round and as

For the heathen black . And the Terra del Fueg For the tribes round At

And the men of Madaga And the poor souls of A So she did, She longed, she said, to Jelly cake and jam and

For the Anthropophagi So she did. How she loved the cold

A FAIR IM

Please, sir, can you nkey lives? It's nue, I know, and tten down on a card nehow got misplaced. te where to go." Now, his Satanic Maje

o black as he is pain sational reports, a pr from the country, atly, in the robes of old ask such a ques wded haunts of the Gr uld assuredly come to kner, standing there chel in her hand, and ned inquiringly upv stled into a cab whos mked in the shadow mhes, nor inveigled out darkness of the w sible villain with a t hole. On the contrary ring policeman whom

ve a clerk in the office e. Do you suppose it rles Conkey." essie's eyes brightened Yes," she said. "B was here.,' He's only been here a

ked at her with earne

Conkey! ' he repeate

ned the policeman. Sit down-there's this little girl, and I'll Mr. Conkey at once." ssie sat down with a only tired, for besides railway travelling, sh ous miles in a count it was the first time y from home. And pre ing young man with a betokens a mostly in-

1 am Charles Conkey, nts me?" essie Falkner rose er had seen this cou r had spent all summ

but she doubted not that gnize her appearance. Marian has told him se," she thought. Bu with an unrecognizing ring redder than before

I am Bessie!" Oh!" he exclaimnd, denly. "Betty, eh? e. My mother will be

any trunk?" Here's my check," ing courage to correct ronunciation of her ute it was handed to a was seated beside her low strange it all was ple, the crowded vehic rent of life eddying t her eyes and tried t m house at home looks woods circling around i irifted high upon the

ld not. A homesick fe heart-the tears rose to Why don't he say son te thought. "Oh, he's " We thought you would ore," observed Mr. C

"I couldn't come until ared Bessie.
"Well I hope you'll be d Mr. Conkey, rather s Bessie did not know w d nothing-but she fel like crying.

On they rode, past g

reaking the silence.

light, through streets who ce made a moving phar Basie's tired eyes, until told her that they were th two or three minutes brou ony-looking red-brick ards to the stone steps behind the drawn man carrying a lam th an expectant face. Well, mother, I've Charles Conkey, exultan

"Brought who?" aske Why, Betty, to be st man. "This is my mot that you will do all tha her. I'm sure she'll trea deserve it." Bessie looked timidly Conkey would kiss herwas welcome. But she held the lamp close to B

veyed her as if she

dummy in a shop windo

You look small an "I hope you're strong." " I-I think so," said in her voice. "Well, come in," si and I'll show you to e kitchen-I think you ace, and we've all t ices. But don't stop the upper story. Co ou've taken off your th e accompanied Bess g little den at the top iere was a cot bedstea

nd then she left her vi Bessie sat down on nd burst into tears. "She didn't kiss me dn't tell me that she nd where is Marian ever come here-I herry Hill!"

er window draped wi

But as she sat ther to her pocket-hand

YON. hontas?

at President Pocahontas soldier and on, who was

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89.

she went round and asked subscriptions For the heathen black Egyptians and the Terra del Fuegans, For the tribes round Athabaska,

YES, SHE DID.

And the men of Madagasear, And the poor souls of Alasks, So she did, She longed, she said, to buy

Jelly cake and jam and pie For the Authropophagi, So she did.

How she loved the cold Norwegian,

### A FAIR IMPOSTOR.

Please, sir, can you tell me where Mrs. key lives? It's somewhere on Sixth nue, I know, and I had the number ten down on a card in my bag, but it has e where to go,"

Now, his Satanic Majesty is not altogetho black as he is painted. According to ional reports, a pretty, fresh-cheeked from the country, wrapped, most evidask such a question as this in the ied haunts of the Grand Central Station assuredly come to grief. But Bessie r, standing there with her travellinginquiringly upward, was neither ed into a cab whose mysterious driver ed in the shadow of one of the iron nor inveigled out into the snow-fleckle villain with a tube-rose in his butog policeman whom she had addressed, travel. ed at her with earnest interest.

Conkey! ' he repeated. "Conkey! Why, es clerk in the office up stairs by that ne. Do you suppose it's the same one? rles Conkey."

ssie's eyes brightened. Yes," she said. "But I did not know

He's only been here a month or so," exned the policeman. "Wait a minute, Sit down-there's a vacant seat just this little girl, and I'll send a porter up Mr. Conkey at once."

sessie sat down with a sigh of relief. Sne s only tired, for besides that three hours railway travelling, she had ridden five vious miles in a country lumber-wagon, nd it was the first time she had ever been way from home. And presently a tall, fineoking young man with a pallid complexion hat betokens a mostly in-door life came up

'I am Charles Conkey," said he. "Who ants me?"

Bessie Falkner rose up, blushing. She ver had seen this cousin of hers, whose ster had spent all summer at Cherry Hill, night." out she doubted not that he would at once ognize her appearance.

"Marian has told him all about me, of urse," she thought. But when he regarded er with an unrecognizing stare, she said, loring redder than before:

'I am Bessie!" "Oh!" he exclaimed, his face brightening uddenly. "Betty, eh? I'm glad you've me. My mother will be pleased to see you. ot any trunk?"

'Here's my check," whispered Bessie, cking courage to correct him in his palpable pronunciation of her name-and in a nute it was handed to an expressman, and e was seated beside her cousin in a car. How strange it all was-the lights, the arrest of life eddying around her! She but her eyes and tried to fancy how the old farm house at home looked, with the dark oods circling around it, and the snow drifted high upon the door-step, but she ould not. A homesick feeling surged over her heart—the tears rose to her eyes.

"Why don't he say something to me?" he thought. "Oh, he's going to speak "We thought you would have been here

efore," observed Mr. Conkey, suddenly reaking the silence. "I couldn't come until this week," mur-

nred Bessie. "Well I hope you'll be contented now," said Mr. Conkey, rather sharply. Bessie did not know what to say, so she

aid nothing-but she felt more than ever ike crying. On they rode, past glittering blocks of light, through streets whose strange appearnce made a moving phantasmagoria before essie's tired eyes, until at last her cousin old her that they were there, and a walk of wo or three minutes brought them to a little, ozy-looking red-brick house, with iron guards to the stone steps, and lights gleam ng behind the drawn shades. A little

oman carrying a lamp came to the deor with an expectant face. "Well, mother, I've brought her!" said harles Conkey, exultantly.

Brought who?" asked the little woman. Why, Betty, to be sure," said the young man. "This is my mother, Betty. I hope that you will do all that you can to please her. I'm sure she'll treat you kindly if you deserve it."

Bessie looked timidly up. Surely Cousin Conkey would kiss her-would say that she was welcome. But she did not-she merely held the lamp close to Bessie's face and surveyed her as if she had been a wooden

dummy in a shop window. "You look small and slight," said she. 'I hope you're strong." "I-I think so," said Bessie, with a quiv-

er in her voice. "Well, come in," sighed Mrs. Conkey, and I'll show you to your room. Here's the kitchen-I think you'll find it a cheerful place, and we've all the modern conveni-Mrs. Cenkey, if I do paint plaques and play nces. But don't stop here. Your room is n the upper story. Come down as soon as you've taken off your things," she added, as scalloped oysters?"

Mrs. Conkey kissed Bessie cordially, and ng little den at the top of the house, where there was a cot bedstead, and a solitary dormer window draped with Turkey-red calico, ed.

and then she left her visitor with small cere-Bessie sat down on the edge of the bed

and burst into tears. "She didn't kiss me," she thought. "She didn't tell me that she was glad to see me! And where is Marian? Oh, I wish I had And where is Marian? Oh, I wish I had her, and Charley hopes one day to call her hever come here—I wish I had stayed at his wife; while Marian, who is now at home, Cherry Hill!"

But as she sat there sobbing noiselessly into her pocket-handkerchief, she heard little thing!

Charles Conkey's deep masculine voice below, saying:

"Here's a scuttle of coal, mother-you've let your fire get pretty low, haven't you?" "Oh, Charley, why did you bring it?" lawait until the new girl came down stairs?" "She looks tired, mother-1 presume the

journey has fatigued her." was the reply. "I'm afraid she won't suit," said Mrs. Conkey, mournfully. "I thought the people | for a dozen different disorders. First the at the Protective Bureau said she was stout and healthy!"

"Don't condemn her without a trial," said Mrs. Conkey. "Marian could have instructed her about the work so much better than I

Bessie listened to these words with kindling eyes and cheeks that burned like fire.

"It's all a mistake," she thought. "Such as one reads of in stories! They take me for some servant girl who has been sent to them! thow got misplaced, and I don't know Me, Bessie Falkner! Well—let the thing go I am beginning to lose faith in the doctors to undeceive them! Let us see how I can for their services since I began to keep Warmanage to fill the situation!"

And Bessie, who had a shrewd sense of the humorous, smiled through her tears, out of sorts I take a few doses of it, confiy, in the robes of inexperience, who and made haste to come down stairs.

"There's some oysters for tea, Betty," seemed habitual to her. "We're expecting any disease that may be lurking there. Had a cousin from the country by the eightin her hand, and her innocent face o'clock train, and we won't cook 'em until no doubt that he would be alive to-day; but she comes. She'll be cold and tired, poor of course all men don't think alike. dear, and need something hot."

And then Bessie remembered how she had congratulated herself on her own good luck | freedom in the way they have of pretending arkness of the winter night by any in catching a train that was express, and to know that which they really know nothing reached New York two hours before the one about. If they don't know what is the real ole. On the contrary, the big, fatherly- upon which she had originally decided to trouble with the patient, they should admit

"I hope you can cook," said Mrs. Con- of the patient's life."

"Oh, I'm a capital cook," asserted Bessi "Shall I make you some hot biscuit for tea? Or would you like a salad made out of this cold chicken? or a dish of scalloped oysters? Will you have tea or coffee? If you prefer it I can make excellent chocolate."

Mrs. Conkey and her son exchanged gratiaround "I think she'll suit," said Mrs. Conkey.

put on his hat and overcoat to return to the | that the hole should be filled. And to get station. " And I'm glad, mother, that I had earth to fill it a hole was dug beside it. And a chance to bring her home, and set her going about the housework before the little Cherry Hill cousin came."

Falkner's daughter had not come.

"Just like a woman," said Charles, with a long-drawn sigh. "Missed the train, of ward the north. And again they filled it, and course! Well, there's no use expecting her before to-morrow, now. We must eat the there they suffered the hole to remain, for scalloped oysters and salad ourselves to- there it did no harm .- Scribner's Magazine

And they did so, Bessie waiting on them with the utmost gravity and decorum. "Very inconsiderate of this girl," said

Mrs. Conkey. "Oh, I don't think it's her fault," pleaded Charles. "You know Marian said she was such a sweet little thing. Any one is

liable to miss a train." "I almost hope she won't come now," said Mrs. Conkey. Bessie dropped the tray here, and after she

had stooped to recover it, her face was redder than a carnation pink. " My dear little mother, why?"

"Because—because Marian is sure that you will fall in love with her-and she is so set on the idea, and I don't want any fine ecople, the crowded vehicles, all that eager lady daughter-in-law," almost sobbed Mrs. Conkey. "Hew do you know that she is a fine lady,"

questioned Charles. "Because Marian says she plays on the zither and paints panels and makes antique

lace on a pillow, and-" "That would only argue that she's accomplished."

"Rut I want some one who won't be above helping me about the housework-who will be really a companion to me," persisted Mrs. Conkey.

"Don't fret, mother," laughed the young man. "If I reallyldo marry this Cherry Hill cousin,-and it's more than likely, you know, that she would not accept me, even if I went on my knees to her-I'll promise to hire some one to do the housework for

both of you." Bessie fled into the kitchen here, on pretense of looking for some more biscuit—but | ful site could have been chosen for a settleat the same moment there was a sound on front door-step, as if something heavy was being "ended" over and over. It was the expressman.

"It's the new girl's trunk," said Mrs. Conkey. "Do go out, Charles, and see after

And presently they heard an exclamation of words and arguments in the hall. "Halloo," shouted Charley, "here is the

trunk from Cherry Hill, with Bessie Falkner's name on it." "The trunk!" echoed Mrs. Conkey.

"Then where is the girl herseli? Oh, Charley, I'm afraid something has happened to her!"

But at this stage of affairs Bessie herself came forth to disentangle the riddle. "Nothing has happened," said she, with

downcast eyes. "It is my trunk. I am Bessie Falkner, from Cherry Hill!" "But you said you were Betty Nolan, the new girl!" almost screamed Mrs. Conkey. "I beg your pardon," gently protested

Bessie, "you said so-not I. You took it for granted from the very first that I was Betty, and I had not the courage to contradict you. Do not look so appalled, Cousin Charley," (with a mischievous smile). "I am not going to lay siege to your heart. And I'll help you all you like with the housework,

on the zither! Were not my biscuits good? and didn't you have a second helping of the confessed herself outgeneraled. As for Cousin Charley, he kissed her too.

"Am I not your cousin also?" he plead-The new girl arrived that same night—a stolid, stupid young woman, who was discharged at the end of the first week.

"We don't need any one but Bessle," said Mrs. Conkey.

And it is extremely doubtful whether "the little country coasin" will ever be allowed to return home. Mrs. Conkey loves

declares that she has always foreseen this "For," says Marian, "she is the dearest EXTRAORDINARY LICENSE.

"It seems to me," remarked one of our citizens the other day, "that physicians are allowed extraordinary license in the manner mented the old lady. "Why didn't you in which they juggle with the welfare of their patients.

> "Now here is Dr. - who was attending Mr. -- up to the time of his death, and if he treated him for one thing he treated him doctor said pneumonia was the trouble; then it was consumption. Then the patient was dosed for heart trouble, and so on until just before he died it was ascertained that disease of the kidneys was the real trouble. and that which had been at first treated as pneumonia, consumption, heart disease, etc., were but the symptoms of kidney dis-

"But then it was too late.

"This is only one case in a hundred, and on! If Marian is not at home there is no one altogether. In fact I haven't had any need ner's Safe Cure in my house, a little over three years ago. Whenever I feel a little dent that the source of all disease is in the kidneys, which I know Warner's Safe Cure said Mrs. Conkey, in the plaintive tone that | will keep in good order, and will eradicate Mr. --- followed a similar course, I have

"One thing is certain, however, and that is the doctors are allowed a little too much it and not go on and experiment at the cost

Moving a Hole.

Before the plaza that is in the midst of the town of Lagos was set in order as it now is there was in the middle of it a deep and wide hole. And this hole caused the Town Council (Aguntamiento) much concern, for fied glances, as Bessie bustled cheerily they perceived that it was a dangerous place, into which the unwary might fall in the dark and be killed or maimed. So a meeting of "I'm certain of it," nodded Charles, as he | the council was called, and it was decided behold, when it was full there was a new hole as deep and as wide as that which was filled. Then in the same way did they set In a short time, however, he came back about filling the new hole, and again with the disappointed. The train was in-and Cousin same result, only now the hole no longer was in the middle of the plaza, but over at the side of it in the street that goes out tofor March.

> LONGFELLOW IN BRONZE. A Statue of America's Great Poet in the

Town of His Birth. There were excellent reasons, says Leslies, for erecting lat Portland, Me., a statue of Longfellow. It was there that he was born, there that the first fifteen or twenty years of his life were passed, there that he found his first wife, and it is there that the houses in which he dwelt still exist for which Longfellow first saw the light, and it is still in a creditable state of preservation. It is a large, square, three-story structure of wood in a frequented quarter of the town, and gives shelter to several families of the

The statue in question is composed of bronze. It is the work of Franklin Simmons, the American sculptor, and a native are already treasured in this country by public as well as by private owners. The public as well as by private owners. The pedestal which supports the statue is the work of Richard M. Hunt, the architect. It is of granite, and stands ten feet in height. Another memorial of Longfellow, which this one will recall to mind, is the bust that was set up in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, soon after his deathan honor to an American which spoke with singular force for the fame and popularity

he had acquired. It has been asserted that the character of Portland had a considerable influence on the mind and temperament of Longfellow. Four sons, including the poet, and four daughters, comprised the children of his parents. It was a singularly happy home, and the society of Portland was charmingly simple, kindly and free. All the virtues of a New England town were there seen at their best. No more wholesome or more beauti-

A stranger never went there without being delighted with its picturesque and curious hills, its views of distant mountains and its island-studded harbor. In his father's library the boy had access to the best works in English literature, and he read them with profit and delight. It was there that he made the acquaintance of Irving. The "Sketch-Book" he afterward called his "first book," and it must have been one of the powerful influences that fixed his own literary taste. He was a school-boy in Portland when the various "parts" of the work came out, and long years afterward described himself as havmosphere of reverie." The charm still remained unbroken, he added, and whenever mained unbroken, in added, and wholever he opened the book he also opened "that mysterious door which leads back into the haunted chambers of youth"—that is, to the days he passed in Portland. When Longfellow first went away from Portland it was to become a student at Bowdoin College, and to have for a school-mate there one whose fame was destined to spread like his to the four corners of the world,

How to Prevent "Balling." The Live Stock Journal gives an account

from snow, from which medical men may take a hint-many of them finding it difficult to get through their work, owing to the delay caused by the insecure footing afforded their horses. Colonel Thompson takes a sheet of gutta-percha about a guarter of an inch thick, cuts out a set of plates larger than the hoof inside the shoe, softens them in hot water and molds them inside the shoe over the frog so that a lace of gutta-percha touches the ice and snow, and "balling" with snow is impos-The plates remain until the end of bad weather.

Adjustable Engagement Rings. of an engagement is an adjustable engagement, any way? The ring, however, will fill a long-felt want, for it is made so as to fit any finger. The young man who has a ring of this kind returned to him with the solemn verdict, "We never can be more than friends?" than friends," etc., will not be obliged to use it as a watch charm, but can place it one side for future bestowal elsewhere.

VARIETIES

WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE .- "In the case of my unfortunate client, gentlemen," said the eloquent attorney for the defense in a murder case, "it is for you to draw the line between murderous rage and emotional insanity." And the jury rendered the verdict that they thought the safest place to draw it was be-

tween the head and the shoulders. An Augusta store (genial and jocose pr prietor)-Enter lady-"Is Mr. A-in?" "He is not, madam." "Do you know when he will sir," and the door slammed after a willowy feminine form.

HARRY (horrified at seeing Kate puffing at a cigarette)-Mercy! Do you smoke, Kate? Kate-Not because I enjoy it, Harry. I want to fill the rooms with smoke, so that, should a burglar break in, he'll think there's man in the house,

Harry-Well, you're only losing your time and soiling your lips. A man never smokes olgarettes-leastwise no man that a burglar need be afraid of.

LOGICAL REASONS .- Mother-Tell me the truth and I will not punish you. Did you take the cake?

Mother-But you told me that you did not. Son-That was before you promised not to whip me. Mother-Well, I am going to whip you, any way, for telling a lie.

whip yourself first. " Five cents worth of peanuts, Mrs. O'-

Son-Then you will lie, too, and had better

Grady," said Snapem, jr. "There they are, my bye, fresh roasted." "Do they have peanuts in Ireland, Mrs. O'Grady?"

"Illegant wans, bigger nor my thumb." "Do peanuts grow in Ireland?" "Faix an' they do. The lord that lived contingent to me fayther's house had a big

"WHAT was the worst experience you ever

grove of peanut trees, an' the grounds under

them trees was covered with peanuts from

wan year's end to the other."

underwent, colonel?" "The worst? Well, it occurred years ago when I was a young man. I was a sailor then, and the vessel on which I was working was wrecked. A barrel half full of whiskey was floating about and I clung to it, drifting in the icy water for a day and a night."

"That was horrible."
"Horrible! No name for it. I couldn't keep the darned barrel in one position long enough to open it."
"A cooiness came between two skaters on the ice the other day and they had a falling out. That was better than if they had had a falling in. enough to open it."

HER REAL WORTH .- "Oh, Gawge," she sighed, as she turned her radiant face to his: 'tell me darling, tell me, do you love me for my money, or for what I am really worth?" 'Why, sweet," he fondly replied, drawing her very near to him, "for what you are really worth, of course." "Bless you for those words." And she nestled in his loving arms. By the way," asked Gawge, and he playfully fondled her diamond earrings, "ah-what are you really worth?"

A VERY little girl in the infant class of one of our city Sunday schools came home one Sunday and told her mother that the teacher had taught them a new song. On expressing a wish to hear it, the mother was much asthe literary pilgrim to search out. The more ancient of these houses is the one in all the child could remember: "I'm a little greenhorn among a half a cheese." The words which had been misunderstood by the child were these: "I'm a little gleaner among the harvest sheaves."

A TEACHER in one of the city schools requires her pupils to write sentences containing the words in the lessons. These sentences of Maine, whose studio for some years has been in Rome, and many of whose works

of Moine, whose studio for some years has been in Rome, and many of whose works

One of the words in the lesson was "urchin." A little fellow who would evidently rather stay at home and play than go to school, wrote: "The father is urchin his boy to school." The following is more subtle: the word was "pacify," and the sentence written was: "The author pacifies the poem." "Why, what do you think 'pacify' means?" asked the teacher. "The dictionary says it means 'compose,' "

> OLD Mrs. Bently-Josiah, there comes a shabby-looking old man with a bundle on his back, and I think we ought to do something for him. Old Mr. Bently-I'm willing, Marier. Old Mrs. Bently-I say, old man if you will come into the house I may be able to find some decent clothing for you. Old Man (gratefully)—Thank you mem. Old Mrs. Bently (in the house)-Now, there's a lot of cast-off clothing that my husband don't want. Old Man (examining the lot very carefully)-Vell, I gif you tree dollar for the lot, und, so help me, not von cent more. Old Mrs. Bentley-But, sir, I want to give you the clothing. Old Man (looks over the lot again very, very carefully)-Vell, I tell you vot I do, I dake

SEVERAL years ago Judge K., of Western Pennsylvania, was making a speech one evening, during a warm political campaign, in the West End, Pittsburg, to the glassworkers. The genial Judge was away off in the clouds in a flight of eloquence and said: ing been "spell-bound by its pleasant humor, its melancholy tenderness, its atthat you might see for yourselves the truth of

my utterances." A voice from the crowd of enraptured listeners, a small boy's voice and evidently a worker in a window-glass factory, shouted:

Wouldn't a pane in the stomach do?" The Judge was broken up, in fact as shattered as if a stone had struck the "window o'er his heart." He told the story himself with great good humor.

THERE is a little newsboy who seils the Mail on Washington Street, not far from this office, for whom I predict a great future. He is of a contrivance adopted by Colonel A. only about ten years old, but in point of Thompson for the protection of horses' feet shrewdness he far excels many of his older comrades. He supplies the clerks in the circulating department with conundrums which he claims are original and "fraish from de shop." To day the delivery was small, but the quality was very good. He said:

> The clerk wasn't sure, but thought it was Ottawa. "No, sur," replied the lad, "it's de boodle de American cashier takes dere each year."-Chicago Mail.

"What is de capital of Canada?"

He stood at the end of his bar, with a furtive eye on the lunch counter, while a stran "An adjustable engagement ring" is one ger sampled the dishes. At length this cus-of the latest novelties; but, then, what kind tomer, with kindly intent, dropped a piece of mest-mystery into the cpen mouth of a dog that trotted up to him. "Stop!" yelled the saloon-keeper, and he

dashed at the brute quickly enough to get the meat out of his mouth. "For heaven's sake don't do that." "You're so free with the lunch," said the offender, apologetically, "that I didn't think

you would mind my giving a bit to the dog." "'Taint the value of the stuff," and the owner spoke with lofty contempt, and then bestowed a solicitous glance at the dog, "but that pup is worth a hundred dollars, and I

don't want to take no chances with him."

THE MULE,-The mule is neither a fool or lazy, but simply devilish. It has the brilliant qualities and moral perversity of Mephisto. son. Marshall Wilder's story indicates its be in?" "I do not." "Will I find him at his calculating malice. He tells of a negre whose be in?" "I do not." "Will I had nim at his calculating malice. He tells of a logic file of the calculating malice. He tells of a logic file in mule was sick and who was urged to give it a an intelligence office, madam?" asked the maximum dose of rhubarb and jalap. For proprietor. "Not after I look at your face, three days the negro did not appear on the streets, and when he did he was a wreck. He explained that he had placed the medicine in a tin tube, put one end of the tube in the mule's mouth and the other end in his own, intending to blow the medicine down the mule's throat. "But de mule he blowed

> An amusing line was spoken in Judge Garrison's court, in Camdem, the other day. A gawky Jerseyman was on the witness stand, and, instead of speaking so that the jury could hear him, he persisted in mum-

bling his answers to his counsel. Finally the

Judge said: "Will you kindly speak so that these gentlemen can hear you?" pointing to the jury. The up-countryman turned around and found the twelve men all in an attitude of strained attention. His face thereupon lighted up with a half-grateful expression, and he replied: "Why certainly. Are they interested in my case?"

And from this point on he made a better witness, feeling, as he did, that he had an audience that wanted to listen to him.

Chaff.

The foolish man selects a wife as he would an umbrella paying a high price for a pretty head.

Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

What is the difference between a fog and a falling star?—One's mist on earth and the other is missed in heaven.

The minister who divides his discourse into many heads will find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them. Every man is the architect of his own for-tune. And it's lucky for most of us that there's no building inspector around.

The man who lost his right leg in the war by trying to stop a rolling cannon-ball has always regretted that he put his best foot for-

The little girl who wrote on her examina-tion paper, "The interior of Africa is prin-cipally used for purposes of exploration," was wiser than she thought.

The late Oliver Ditson left \$15,000 for the founding of a home fer poor singers. But the sum is appallingly inadequate. Fif-teen millions wouldn't house half of them. Citizen (to Italian (who is making the dirt fly)—Why are you so very industrious, Gari-baidi; do you feel that you ought to earn your wages? Garibaldi—Si, Signor; boss look-a.

"Och," said a love-sick Hibernian, "What a recreation it is to be dying of love! It sets the heart aching so delicately there's no taking a wink of slape for the pleasure of the pain." "Did you see that Tennyson compares men to trees, Miss Clara?" said Mr. Staylaight as the clock struck twelve. "Yes. It's ab-surd, too. Trees sometimes leave, do they not, Mr. Staylaight?"

"Well, my dear, what did you think of Dr. Verbose's sermon this morning?" "Why, I was very much surprised. I never knew before that the apparently simple text he chose was so hard to explain." "My family," said Redtape, pompously, is

a distinguished one. It came to this country in the Mayflower." "Why," observed Salv-edge, "that was the name of the emigrant yessel that my cook came over in also." While reading a few chapters of Noah Webster's entertaining novel, we learned that when they embaim a man they fill bim up with aromatic spices. Now we know why a man chews cloves—he's embalming himself. "You never sit and talk to me now as you

did before we were married," sighed the young wife. "No," replied the husband, who was a drummer; "the boss always told me to stop praising the goods as soon as the bargain was struck." oExcited Sportsman (to farmer)—Say, did you see a bird fly anywhere about here? I shot one just now and saw the feathers fly. Farmer—No, I shu't seen nothing of it. I guess when the feathers flew the bird flew

Little Girl (at school)—What did the teacher send you here for? Little Boy—She said I was bad and must come over and sit with the girls. Little Girl—I like you. Can you stay long? Little Boy—Guess not. I wasn't very bad. Little Girl—Well, you be badder next time. Here is a new story of Hans Von Bulow. Ar

Here is a new story of hains von Bulow. An old acquaintance whom Van Bulow wanted to drop met him after a long absence, saying: "How do you do? I bet, though, that you don't remember my name." "You've won the bet," replied Von Bulow, and turned on his heel. Exceedingly Long Patient—I say, doctor, are you going to put that mustard plaster on my feet to draw the pain from my head? Doctor—Yes; why? Patient—Well, I object. I'drather have it where it is than drawn down

through six feet and five inches of new terri-"I hear, Molke," observed Mr. McQuach "I near, Molko," observed Mr. MoQuaon-arty, "that the Pope is afther writin' a letter shuttin' down on the National League." "Is that so?" responded Mr. Finegan. "I hope, thin, that he won't put a shtop to the Asso-ciation, or there won't be no base-ball in the country worth spakin' av."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious. Remarkable as a flesh producer.
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### HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workmanship, and

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS. These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for \$18.001

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PR. scription GE REDUCED to to the One Sub-

Over 1,500 in Use in this State ! The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and threw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

### These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to location of purchaser. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

Samples of these machines can be seen at this office. Address orders to GIBBONS BROTHERS.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Lucius C. Welton and Michigan, bothomas W. Stringer, Barry county, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, A. D. 1882, and recorded in the office of mortgages, on page 59, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Stringer, deceased, to John B. Wallace, Surrilan of Leonard J. Stringer, and Midred A. D. 1887, and recorded in liber 28 of assignments of mortgages, on page 561; on which mortgage there is low claimed to be due the sum of \$255.09 principal and 1.1.30 interect, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover said money sor any part thereof, new, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such cases, made and provided, the seventeenth, A. D. 1883, at 120 clock noon, I drail seel at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the west front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in Wayne county, said City Hall being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne is held, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due upon said mortgage, with interest, premises are described as follows: Commonwhigh the southeast corner of lands owned by Alburtas Barns and Roswell Barns and Mary Barns; thence south on section line of two and three to a certain stake; thence west on line of dower; thence north on line of dower; the line of Alburta Barns land; thence east on said line to the place of beginning: containing eight acres of land, more or less, in section three 69, town two Cybouth, range nine (9) east.

Delroit, January 18th, 1859.

Agents Wasted Living Proceedings and the west. Standard time.

Delroit, January 18th, 1859.

Agents Wasted Living Proceedings and th

Agents Wanted LIVING LEADERS of WORLI

DETROIT MICH

30 New Styles, Gold Oval, Hidden Name and Border Floral Cards, with name, 10 cts. 25 New samples every month 4 cts. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings. Veterinary surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Fres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct preatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. stroit, Mich.

LUMP JAW IN CATTLE.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 23d, 1889. Prof. Robert Jennings.

DEAR SIR-Will you through the FARMER or to me personally reply to the following

1.-Have you known of cases of lump jaw (actinomycosis), in cattle in Michigan, and is the disease curable?

2. Is it of a cancerous nature or caused by parasites? Is the flesh of animals affected by it

fit for human food? 4. Are there any known or suspected cases of the transmission of the disease to man from eating the flesh of animals infect-

ed with it? 5. Describe the disease. Can the disease be detected from an inspection of the carcass as fitted for market, where the affect-

ed parts (the lumps) are cut out? 6. To prevent the sale and use of meats from diseased cattle, should the inspection be alive or on foot, or can it with safety be left to an inspection of the carcais, as prepared for market? Give reasons for course JNO. C. SHARP. you would advise.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4th, 1889.

Jno. C. Sharp, Esq. MY DEAR SIR-In answer to your letter of February 23d, permit me to say my knowledge of the disease known as lump jaw, bighead, etc., in western cattle sold at our stock yards, is very limited; yet from specimens in my possession I have no hesitation in propouncing the disease an incurable

Yes, the disease is of a "cancerous nature," known to the profession as asteo sarcoma, carcinoma, etc., a malignant disease. Its cause or causes are alike unknown to me.

3. A disease of this character when developed, or of long standing, must cause more or less emac'ation and a morbid condition of the blood; hence unfitness for human

4. I have no knowledge of the disease

communicated to man, either by inoculation or from eating the flesh. 5. Not having had an oppotunity for ex-

amining any of the diseased animals, I quote the following in answer, from the report of Dr. W. J. Belfield to the Chicago Health "The five animals examined belonged to

four different lots which had been shipped from the west; as to the exact locations from which they came I did not obtain definite information. All but one of these animals were in poor condition, their hides rough. and their bodies much emaciated. presented a swelling on the face, the smallest tumor being about the size of an orange, (this was the least emaciate 1 animal of the lot) the largest being about the size of an average musk-melon. In three cases the tumor was connected with the upper jaw, in ed just below the animal's eye. In every case excepting the last the tumor was hard and resisting, feeling and cutting like gristle; at different points softer, semi-fluctuspots were felt. The surface of the growth was raw and ulcerated. A little thick s covered portions of the ulcer. Upon cut ting into the mass, it was seen that the greater part of the tumor consisted of hard, white me terial which looked like cartilage (gristle), but was discovered with the aid of the mi croscope to be unusually firm connective tissne. The mass was firmly attached to the bone, so that it was not always easy to distinguish the line of separation between the two. The bone was enlarged and very soft, so it could be readily cut with a strong knife; it was, moreover, honey-combed with channels and cavities containing thick pus. This pus, the walls of the cavities and the surface of the ulcers, contained numerous yellow bodies, usually about as large as a pin's head. My first glance at these bodies raised a suspicion which the microscope soon showed to be well founded. The little yellow masses were groups of a microscopic plant

called actinomyces; the disease caused by their growth in the animal's fiesh has been accordingly named actinomycosis. "It has long been known in this country as well as in Europe, that cattle were often afflicted with tumors on the face, which gradually increased in s'ze and finally caused the death of the animal. These tumors were supposed to be cancer, sarcoma, tuberculosis, etc., and are still so designated by vet erinary surgeons in America. In 1877, Bollinger, Royal Professor of Veterinary Medicine in Munich, Bavaria, discovered that these tumors contained large numbers of a microscopic plant, which grew not only on the surface but also in the interior of the mass, and permeated the bones. This discovery of Bollinger was soon fully confirmed by extensive observations of cattle by other surgeons. It was found that this particular plant was always present in these tumors. That the plant actually causes the disease is shown by Parfick, Johne, and others. These observers separated the plants from the tumor and introduced these isolated organisms into healthy animals. When thus inserted into the abdominal cavity. or injected into the blood of healthy cows and calves, the plants flourished luxuriantly in their new abode and caused the appearance of similar tumors in these previously healthy Other plants of this family have long been known to cause several disease en and animals; ringworm in children, and the mange in dogs, are familiar examples of disease caused by fungi. The reasons for this supposition are: first, that this parasite has been found as yet only in grain-eating animals—the cow, thi tox, and man; second, that it usually grown in the jaws or on the tonsils; third, that the numerous fungi are known to be parasitic pon vegetables— ergot of rye is a familiar example. As has been remarked, these tumors usually occur around the jaws. It has been supposed that the parasites, taken into the month with the food, gain entrance to the jawbone through cavities left by carious teeth. I examined the teeth in many cases. In one instance, that of an old bullock, several were present on the side of the jaw affected by the tumor. The course of this disease in cattle varies. Some cases have been known to recover spontaneously; in others energetic treatment has in the early stage, succeeded in arresting the disease. After the jaw-bone becomes involved, however, the growth usually causes death. The question which im-mediately concerns the health department, as well as the city generally, is whether the flesh of these animals is fit for food. No one who might see the animals which I examined, would hesitate in saying that they were in poor condition and could not furnish any prime beef. It is indeed self-evident that an animal whose jaw bones are honey-comb-ed with pus and encumbered with tumors,

cannot be so well nourished as a healthy one.

In some cases, too, the condition is aggra-vated by the spread of the parasitic growth

ity of communicating the disease to the human consumer, cannot as yet be positively asserted. All attempts hitherto reported to induce the disease by feeding healthy ani-mals with the infected meat have failed. Moreover, the parasites are destroyed by thorough cooking, which would therefor constitute an efficient protection against these plants, just as it does against danger from pork, the trichina spiralis. Yet ac-tinomycosis certainly begins in the human subject in the cavities of carious teeth, which

afford the parasite an opportunity to grow into the bone. Hence infected beef, unless thoroughly cooked, might possibly convey the disease to man. At any rate, until time is allowed for further investigation of the subject, prudence suggests that this meat be avoided. That it can be communicated to men by contact with diseased animals has not yet been demonstrated, but is cortain. 10@12c. not yet been demonstrated, but is certainly highly probable. Hence infected beef, unless

What is Wrong with the Mouth.

thoroughly cooken, might possibly convey

the disease to man."

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 23, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a bay horse six years old that chew his hay up in quids and spits it out. I have been to veterinary here and he says his mouth and teeth are perfect, and he can't see what makes him spit his hay out. He swallows his grain. He is falling away every day. Now what is the best thing for me to do? Please answer through your paper and oblige.

Answer. - Considering the age of the ani

mal, the teeth should be all right, but in some cases fragments of the temporary molar teeth remain in the mouth until after dentition is complete, causing soreness and an increased secretion of saliva. Cut tongue, cheek, gums, a carous tooth, etc., each in turn excite the secretion of saliva. Your veterinary surgeon must have made an imperfect examination of the mouth or he would have found some cause for the increased quantity of saliva. You had better have the mouth thoroughly examined by an experienced veterinary surgeon, as there are so many causes from injury to the mouth which would escape the notice of the amateur. A carous, or a split tooth, might escape his notice. We were some years ago called to see a starving mule, having a large tumor in its mouth, preventing its eating anything, and scarcely able to swallow water. Upon examination we found this formidable tumor to be a piece of corn cob wedged in between the upper molar teeth so firmly that it was mistaken for a large tumor; covered as it was by saliva, its true character was not suspected. Its removal

Inveterate Mange in a Dog.

restored the animal, and mastication went

on as usual.

SHEPHERD, March 4, 1889.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please give remedy for mange in a dog. have tried nearly everything—carbolic acid carbolic soap, lac sulphur mixed with whale oil and oil of tar. The last has proved the most beneficial, but so far I am unable to cure up his feet. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- From your experience in treat ng your dog the case is an unusual one, or you have not made your applications in thorough manner. The following, properly one with the lower jaw; the fifth was locat- applied, has cured the most pestilentia cases on record, caused usually by neglect want of nourishing or improper food, etc If the dog is of moderate size, give one ounce sulphate magnesia, dissolved in tepid water. Scrub him well with castile soap and water; when dry, rub every third day well into the skin, a sufficient quantity of the following mixture: Train or tanner's oil, one quart; oil turpentine, two ounces; sulphur flour sufficient to make a thin paste. Mix well together. If the hair is long and thick, clip it off before making the application. Rub it well into the skin. Clean his kennel well, and give him good nourishing food. Report results.

> Probably Caries of the Teeth in a Horse.

HIGHLAND, Feb. 26, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a horse that has slobbered profuse-ly for about a week. Feed has been wheat straw and oats. His glands are swollen, has a very offensive breath, pulse normal, has a good appetite but jaws seem sore. No discharge from the nose. Will be obliged for information in regard to treatment.

A SUBSCRIBER. Answer. - The symptoms as described are not sufficient to enable us to determine the cause of the unnatural accumulation of saliva. Sore mouth from any cause, injury of the teeth from biting upon hard substances, etc., are the usual causes. We would advise to have his teeth and mouth examined by a competent veterinary surgeon and be governed by his directions.

### Commercial.

DUTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, March 9, 1889. FLOUR.-Market duil. Minnesota brands are lower. No change in Michigan. Car-load quotations are as follows:

Michigan roller process.....

Low grades....

WHRAT.-The market yesterday was rather irregular, caused by a warlike dispatch from Samoa. Foreign markets were generally weak. At the close the market was steady at the prices of the previous day, and spot the strongest. Closing quotations were as fol-Samoa. Foreign markets were generally lows: No. 1 white, 99%c; No. 2 red, 98%c; \$2 90. No. 3 red, 88½c; rejected red, 76c. In futures
No. 2 red for May delivery closed at \$1 01,
June at \$1 01¾, July at 88½c, and August at
87½c. No. 1 white for May is quoted at \$1 02.

87½c. No. 1 white for May is quoted at \$1 02.

88½c; Ackley sold McDete a mixed lot of a nead of good butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 25.
Kalaher sold Thompson 6 stockers av 681 lbs at \$2 25.
Switzer & Ackley sold McGee 4 good cows

CORN .- Values higher than a week ago, and market more active. No. 2 quoted at 34c; No. 3 at 331/4c; No. 2 yellow at 341/4c; and No. 3 yellow at 33%c per bu. In futures No. 2 for April sold at 34% c, and May at 35% c. OATS .- Market firmer. Quoted at 280 for No. 2 white, 27c for light mixed, and 261/20 for No. 2 mixed.

BARLEY.-The range is 95c@\$1 15 per cental. Market dull. Receipts for the week, 6,87? bu.; last week, 29,877; shipments, 1, 200. Stocks in store 43,921 bu.; last week, 45,-287 bu.; last year, 54,602 bu.

FRED.-Bran quoted at \$13@13 25 \$ ton for winter wheat, and middlings at \$13@15 00. Market duil.

RYE.-Market unchanged. Quoted at 51c bu. for No. 2.

CLOVER SEED .- Market firm and slightly to the internal organs. It may be safely said that so soon as the disease is firmly established in the jaw the animal deteriorates daily, and cannot furnish unobjectionable meat. That the beef is dangerous however, that there is a probabil. higher. Prime quoted at \$4 85 \$ bu., and No. 2 at \$4 45. Demand more active.

TIMOTHY SEED .- Western quoted at \$1 65 @1 70 \$ bu. for small lots.

BUTTER.-Choice dairy scarce and in

mand at 18@20c; fair to good, 14@17c; creamery, 25@28c. Market overstecked with ordinary lots which are very hard to get rid of. Extra fine dairy would bring 1@2c above quota-

CHERSE.-Quoted at 12@12%c F D. for full cream Michigan, and 12%@13c for New York. Market quiet.

EGGS .- The market is steady at 13@14c for fresh receipts. Pickled, 10@12c w doz. Cold storage, 12c. Receipts about equal to de-

BRESWAX.-Steady at 25@800 9 b., as to HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 16 @18c for choice comb in frames. Extracted

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P box, \$2 50@3; oranges, Fiorida, \$2 50@3 50 🜹 box; bananas, yellow, 9 bunch, \$1 5022 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$5@6. Persian dates (new), 5%@6c # B. by the box.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots. or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES .- Green city, 4@4% c \$ b., country, 41/05c; cured, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 81/04c; caif, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 4c; runners and No. 2, 21/43c; sheep-skins, 50c/481 25 as to quantity of wool.

HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy, No. 1 per ton, \$11 75@12 50; No. 2, \$10 75@11 50; clover, \$9@9 50. Wheat straw, \$5 50@6; rye, \$6 50 per on. These prices are for car-load lots.

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 6) per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1 00@ 1 30 w bu. These prices are for car lots. From store prices are 5@10c higher. Market firm. POTATOES .- Market lower. Car lots quoted at 23@25c per bu.; store lots, 28@30c per bu. At the decline there is no activity in the domand.

APPLES.-Quoted at \$1@1 50 % bbl. for ordinary to good, and \$1.75 for extra stock. Stocks are light, but market continues dull. CRANBERRIES.—Jersey, quoted at \$8408 50 9 bbl., or \$2 00@2 25 9 tu. Market dull.

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Turkeys, 12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 8%@9c; chickens, 10@11c. Live quoted as follows: Old roosters 3@4c; fowls, 7@8c; spring chicks, 9@ 10c; ducks, 10@11c; turkeys, 10c. Receipts liberal and market quiet. CABBAGE .- Dull at \$1 1521 25 \$ 100 in car

DRIED APPLES .- Market duil. Offerings ight. Quoted at 3%@4%c per B. for sun dried and 5% 26% c for evaporated. HICKORY NUTS .- Quiet; quoted at 750@\$1

ots. Small lots, \$2 @2 25 per 100.

per bu. for large, and \$1 00@1 25 for shellbarks.

Eastern quoted at \$2 75@3 00 W cwt., and State at \$2 25@2 50. SWEET POTATOES .- Quiet but firm. Jereys quoted at \$3 50 33 75 \$ bbi. for kiln dried. HOPS.—Quoted at 22@27c . for N. Y

and Washington Territory. ONIONS .- No life in the market. Quotaions given at 90c@\$1 \$ bbl. and 25@30c \$ bu. for home grown. Spanish, 60@70c per crate DRESSED HOGS .- Market quiet at \$5@5 5 wcwt. Light we ghts bring a little more Receipts are light, and the weather is agains

the market. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork has advanced about 750 % bbl. dur ng the week, and at Chieago the gain has been much more. Live hogs are higher also. Lard rather lower. No othe changes have taken place except in tallow which has declined. Quotations in this marke

waiten mas decimed.	Ann	-	Jun	111	CHA	D TITLE	LWGF
are as follows:							
Mess, new							
family				12	75	@13	00
short clear							
Lard in tierces, B D					6%	4	736
ard in kegs, W b					734	0	714
Pure lard, in tierces.						439	736
ciams, \$ D					10%	0	11
shoulders, 9 b						4	734
Choice bacon, # D					9%	43	10
Extra mess beef, new	per	bbl		7		@ 7	50
Plate beef				8	25	Ø 8	50
Dried beef hams				8	50	@ 9	UO
Tailow, wh						0	4
HAY The follow	wing	18		rec	ord	20	the

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday -38 loads: Nine at \$13; five at \$13 59; four at \$14 and \$12; three at \$15 and \$11; two at \$9 50 and 9; one at \$16, \$13 75, \$12 75, \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$10 25. Tuesday.—41 loaos: Eight at \$13; seven at \$12; four at \$15; three at \$14, \$12 50 and \$950; two at \$1450, \$11 50 and \$10 50; one at \$14 25, \$13 50, \$13 25 \$10 and \$9. \$13 50, \$13 25 \$10 and \$9. Wednesday.—22 loads: Five at \$13 50; three at \$13 and \$12; two at \$15, \$14 50, \$14, \$11 and \$10;

one at \$1250.

Thursday.—18 loa's: Five at \$13; four at \$14; three at \$15; two at \$1350; one at \$1450, \$12, \$11

and 310. Friday.—10 loads: Three at \$1\$; two at \$13; one at \$14 50, \$13 75, \$13 50. \$11 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. King's Yards.

The market opened up at these yards with 732 head of cattle on sale. Taken altogether it was the worst market the drovers have had this season. It being the begining of Lent and then the unseasonable weather, buyers did not seem particular whether they bought or not. The receipts were not of the kind that are in demand in the east, and drovers did not care to take the chances of shipping out. The market dragged along and before the close sellers had managed to get rid of the bulk of their stock. There was a difference of opinion between buyers and sellers as to how much the market was off. After looking the matter carefully over, we think that 16@ 25 contra will about cover the decline at between 25 cents will about cover the decline, although the drovers, as was natural, put it consider-ably more. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 

Bordine sold Capits a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1,004 lbs at \$3.

Bell sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1.077 lbs at \$3 30.

Beach sold McIntire a mixed lot of 5 head

av 1.090 lbs at \$2 50. av 1,090 lbs at \$2 50.

Proper sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 11 head
of fair butchers' stock av 943 lbs at \$2 50.

Gleason sold I'hompson 9 stockers av 648 lbs

Scoffeld sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$2.50. Hogan sold Smool a mixed lot of 6 head of

fair butchers' stook av 840 lbs at \$2 50.
Richmand sold McIntire a mixed lot of 5
head of fair butchers' stock av 704 lbs at \$2 60.
Dennis sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 ibs at

Beach sold Thompson 8 feeders av 903 ibs at \$2 75, Campbell sold Phillips a mixed lot of 22 head of good bnichers' stock av 1,000 lbs at Corwin sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head

of good butchers' stock av 872 lbs at \$2 75.
Bell sold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of
fair butchers' stock av 952 lbs at \$2 50.
Adams sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' steers av 956 lbs at \$3.
Seeley sold Smool a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 934 lbs at \$2 50.
Harris sold Marx a mixed lot of 16 head of \$4 65 good butchers' stock av 952 lbs at \$2 90.

Beach sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$2 50.

Harger sold Marx a mixed lot of 12 head of Kalaher sold John Robinson a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at

\$2 50 and 4 bulls av 1,150 lbs at \$1 75.
Watson sold Monahan a mixed lot of 16 head
of fair butchers' stock av 804 lbs at \$2 50.
Longcor sold Sullivan 5 fair oxen av 1,714
lbs at \$2 65.

Haley sold Phillips a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 878 ibs at \$2 40.

Capwell sold J Wreford 3 fair butchers' steers av 893 ibs at \$3 10.

Adams sold Farnam a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 893 ibs at \$2 60. Robb soid Switzer & Ackley 10 stockers av

Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$2 45 and 5 thin ones av 906 lbs at \$2 25.

Pickering sold Busseli a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 657 lbs at \$3 40.

Johnston sold Farnam a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 841 lbs at \$2 60.

Haley sold McGee 4 thin cows av 1,097 lbs at \$2 10.

Longcor sold Monahan a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,012 lbs at \$3 50. Clark sold J Wreford 5 good butchers' steers av 1,152 lbs at \$3 60. Jeffry sold Wreford & Bock 10 fair butchers' steers av 1,079 lbs at \$3 25.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,318 head. The quality of the receipts was poor, and the market slow at a decline of 10@15 cents from those of last week. Shippers wanted some good sheep and would have paid fair prices for them, but there was none on sale.

Robb sold John Robinson 128 av 73 lbs at Jacox sold Wreford & Beck 74, part lambs, av 91 lbs at \$5 Rattleman sold Davey 97 av 61 lbs at \$3 30. Switzer & Ackley sold Loosemore 83 av 76 bs at #33;.
Vanbuskirk sold Young 13 av 90 lbs at

\$4 25 and 98 lames to sold Fitzpatrick av 66 os at \$5 25. Dennis sold Fitzpatrick 110, part lambs, av 77 ibs at 34. Adams sold Young 69, part lambs, av 72 lbs t \$3 96.

Knox sold Burt Spencer 100, part lambs, a Roe sold Sullivan 80, mostly lambs, av 78 bs at \$5 25. Watson sold Burt Spencer 106, part lambs

av 71 lbs at \$4.

Proper sold Morey 15 av 102 lbs at \$4 50.

Webber sold Clark 63 av 85 lbs at \$3 70. Kalaher sold Fitzpatrick 93 av 60 lbs Rosier sold Morey 106 av 82 lbs at \$4 25. Putnem sold Sullivan 44, part lambs, av 70 lbs at \$4.

Scofield sold Morey 24 av 90 lbs at \$4 75. Reason sold Burt Spencer 25 av 72 lbs at Longcor sold John Robinson 41 av 74 lbs at

\$3 40.

McMullen sold Burt Spencer 44 av 82 lbs at \$4. Van Tuyl sold Fitzpatrick 81 av 80 lbs at BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Market dull: \$4 and 20 av 74 lbs at \$3.

State at \$2 25@2 50.

Buckwheat FLOUR.—Market dull: \$4 and 20 av 74 lbs at \$3.

Stevenson sold Burt Spencer 31, part lambs, av 69 lbs at \$4 75. Beardsley sold Clark 69, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$3 85.

> The offerings of hogs numbered 1,213 head The hog market was fairly active, but prices were 10@15 cents lower than those of one Stevenson sold Rauss 46 av 146 lbs at \$4 45. Lo .gcor sold Rauss 10 av 117 lbs at \$4 60. Hogan sold R S Webb 32 av 152 lbs at \$4 60.

> Holmes sold Webb Bros 66 av 146 lbs at Nott R S Webb 27 a7 164 lbs at \$4 60 Switzer & Ackley sold Webb Bros 38 av 190 Evans sold R S Webb 12 av 183 lbs at \$4 60.

Kalaher sold R S Webb 10 av 142 lbs at Clark sold H S Webb 53 av 164 lbs at \$4 55 Bordine sold Webb Bros 60 av 178 lbs at

Wilcox sold Webb Bros 31 av 180 lbs at Dennis sold R S Webb 35 av 163 lbs at \$4 60. Whee er sold Webb Bros 16 av 185 lbs at

\$4 65. Cushmen sold Webb Bros 58 av 155 lbs at Webber sold R 8 Webb 24 av 175 lbs at \$4 60. Dennis soid R S Webb 34 av 154 lbs at \$163.
Page soid R S Webb 36 av 188 lbs at \$160.
Patrick soid R S Webb 17 av 178 lbs at \$450.
Pinkney soid R S Webb 33 av 174 lbs at

Putnam sold R S We :b 13 av 171 lbs at \$4 60 and 16 to Kuner av 73 lbs at \$4 50. Jeffrey sold R S Webb 23 av 159 Beardsley so d Rauss 13 av 127 lbs at \$4 Scofie d rold Rauss 16 av 121 lbs at \$4 60. Nott sold R S Webb 27 av 164 lbs at \$4 60. Capwell sold Webb Bros 13 av 92 ibs at

McMullen sold R S Webb 35 av 129 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards, CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards numbered 558 head. For butchers' grades the market was active and all of this class was was closed out at prices about 10 cents per of good quality held their own, and in some hundred lower than those of last week. Several loads of heavy cattle were shipped out 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4 25@4 45; good

Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 7 fair cows av 1,150 ibs at \$2.50.

Jedele sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 949 ibs at \$2.60 and 2 buils to Sullivan av 2,025 ibs at Judson sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of

of good butchers' stock av 1,050 lbs at \$2 75.
Giddings sold John Robinson a mixed lot of
7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 754 lbs at

2 10. Lovewell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of Judson sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 905 lbs at

Clark sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 19 head of good butchers' stock av 1,077 lbs Stage sold Brooks 4 stockers av 722 lbs at

\$2 50.

Clark sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 771 lbs at \$2 40 and 3 coarse cows av 1,106 lbs at \$2.

C Roe sold Suliivan 7 feeders av 935 lbs at \$2 70, and a buil 1,450 lbs at \$2 50. \$2 76, and a buil to John Robinson

The offerings of sheep numbered 753 head. The reports from Buffalo showed a sharp advance in that market, and buyers cleared up what there was here at prices fully stronger than those of last week.

Stabler sold Loosemore 68 av 87 lbs at \$4 50. Giddings sold Wreford & Beck 25, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4 25. ambs, av 71 lbs at \$4 25.
Leach sold Burt Spencer 21 av 70 lbs at \$4.
Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 80, part lambs, av 80 lbs at \$4 75.

Allen sold Burt Spencer 212 av 77 lbs at \$4 25, and 13 culls to John Robinson av 71 lbs at \$2 75. Judson sold Wreford & Beck 13 lambs av 60

lbs at \$4 50 and 12 culls av 73 ibs at \$3. Stabler sold Wreford & Beck 16 av 91 lbs at

The offerings of hogs numbered 373 head The demand for hogs was active at prices that averaged about 5 cents lower than those

Merritt sold Webb Bros 14 av 148 lbs at Lovewell sold Webb Bros 28 av 160 lbs at Stabler sold Webb Bros 26 av 163 lbs at NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Chicago.

CATTLE.- Receipts 40,122 against 40,316 last eek. Shipments 14,588 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 10,913 head. The market opened up steady at the closing prices of Saturday, but before noon it weak ened and there was a decline of 5@10 cents. All classes of buyers purchased freely and a good clearance was made. A car load of 1,566 b steers sold to a New York shipper at \$4 50: 50 head of 1,529 lb Nebraskas sold at \$4 40. Shippers and exporters paid \$3@4 20 for 1,010 to 1,667 lb steers. Dressed beef men paid \$2 90@4 05 for 920 to 1,508 lb steers. Most of the native beef cattle sold at \$3 25@3 85. Native butcher stock sold at \$1 85@2 90 for cows and \$2@3 10 for bulls. Stock cattle sold at \$2 25@3 25, principally at \$2 80@3 25. Prices were stronger for the best grades on Tuesday, but weakened again on Wednesday. The market on Thursday showed a slight advance, although the quality of the offerings were poor. On Friday the market was active and

QUOTATIONS Fancy beeves. Good to choice steers, 1.30° to 1,500 lbs 3
Fair to good 1.000 to 1.500 lbs......
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250..... Fancy native cows and heifers. on to choice cows, 850 to 1.100 Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs ... Hogs - Receipts 69,622, against 100,562 last week. Shipments 18,901. The receipts on Monday numbered 21,130. Local dealers bought freely, but shippers only took bold to a limited extent. For mixed lots and heavy weights prices were 5 cents higher than on Saturday, while light hogs were 5 cents lower. Poor to prime light cold at \$4.4504.65; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 40@4 65 skips and culls, \$3 25@4 30. The market or Tuesday advanced 5@10 cents, and av 174 lbs at a v 174 lbs at a v 171 lbs at 4 60 lb cents. Prices were been a dyance of 5 th av 159 lbs at \$4 60 lost and the close was weak. On Friday the demand was active at the opening, with

the best grades 10 cents higher. The follow-

ing were the closing

prices a shade higher, but before the close the market was easier and about former prices were paid. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.55@4.80; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 55@4 77%; skips and culls, \$3 40@4 40.

emand was active at the opening, with

Buffalo. CATTLE.-Receipts 10,121 against 11,384 the previous week. The market opened up on fonday with 150 car loads of cattle on sale. The demand for shipment was very light, and heavy cattle were dull and weak. Light grades cases sold at a shade advance. Good 1,500 to 1,400 to 1,500 lb do at \$4@4 25, good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do at \$3 75@4 15; good 1,200 to 1,300 lt do at \$3 85; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb at \$3 25@3 65; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do at \$3 25@3 50, and common to fair 900 to 1,000 lb do at \$2 75@ 3 25. The best grades of bulls hold their own fairly well at \$323 25, but at the latter price they must be good enough for export; \$3 25.

Spencer sold Cross a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$2 50.

Leach sold Judson 8 feeders av 860 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 coarse cows av 980 lbs at \$2.

Lonewell sold Wreford & Beck 8 good cows av 1,228 lbs at \$3.

Frazel sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 23 head of good buttoners' stock but sales Tuesday, and the demand was very light. The receipts on the demand was very light. The receipts on Wednesday and Thursday did not amount to enough to make a market. On the sales made prices were unchanged. On Friday there was only 60 head of cattle on sale. These were disposd of at about Monday's prices. The

> QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,690 lbs.
> Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.
> Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400.
> Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 no 1,300 lbs.
> Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. 84 252 4 50 3 5023 85 3 3543 80

following were the closing

4 25, stags, \$3 25@3 50. Prices were a shade higher on Thursday, ruled steady on Wednesday, and on Thursday advanced 5@10 cents. On Friday there were 2,250 hogs on sale. The market was active and prices 5@15 cents higher. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$4 95 @5 05; fair do, \$4 75@4 85; selected medium O Roe sold Sullivan 48 av 177 lbs at \$4 65, | weights, \$4 80@4 90.

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74.1 Sills Frigage and Bittless Name Caris, Some Picture, Games, do., this Gald San' Ung and Agents Sample Book of gravida Caris (not pricesum.) All out of croths, that Inggetting Co., Cadis, Okto.

GIBBONS BI MUJOV

Auricultural. The Grain I Report, Mar Wagon Reso Sale of F. N. ng of Sheep The Horse,-I The Farm.- Winters for

change-Ag Horticultural.-ties-Remed Chapter ou Steele's Red Aptarian.-The Editorial. - Who Hoof-The M News Summo Poetry.-Withou

Miscellaneous.—( Honest—Neva Expert Taste, Molasses—Win orant of Cou Did Not Catch About Old Mar ties—Chaff... Stock Notes. Veterinary .- Oe Ommercial .... Agg:

THE SPRI The Shorthor brook Herd ha in fine shape-

looking better Perhaps it is as feeder as any stock and your in good flesh, s and we must sa monument to t ment of their o ing every day, with a faculty Nearly all those 63417, which herd for the p speak for them sire. They have prominent in th putting Lord Hi We found him loose, with a lar and evidently good enough for neat as a thoroug

The young im tonia, recently p of Detroit, was If he does not some bull then upon in breeding a calf. He is n rich red in color lines, with a splhead and neck. bull about the s it would be a which would tu bull comes from raised a poor Crow Farm. was one of the on the farm. Chief, and now even better. I and will make some one's here fit for service

The breeding in the yard enjo a grand lot the and immense roasts could be are some Rose honor to the na which will keep seme fine spec with their well short legs, Maz near being good There are so yearlings and t worth a visit.

Shorthorn heife the shapely n tom lines, the le tapering legs a altogether make beauty as well Springbrook a fit the above de that a Shortho when discussing After looking was made to th flock of Merino breeding ewes. been dropped. this farm, as ha There are a larg

lambs, and a bu ages. Five year would have attr this State. 1t hope to see the sheep breeders question of how than to dispose